THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

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Has the N.C.D.N. Promised to be Good?

What is Likely to Happen on the Extrality Question?

許密勒評論報

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1929

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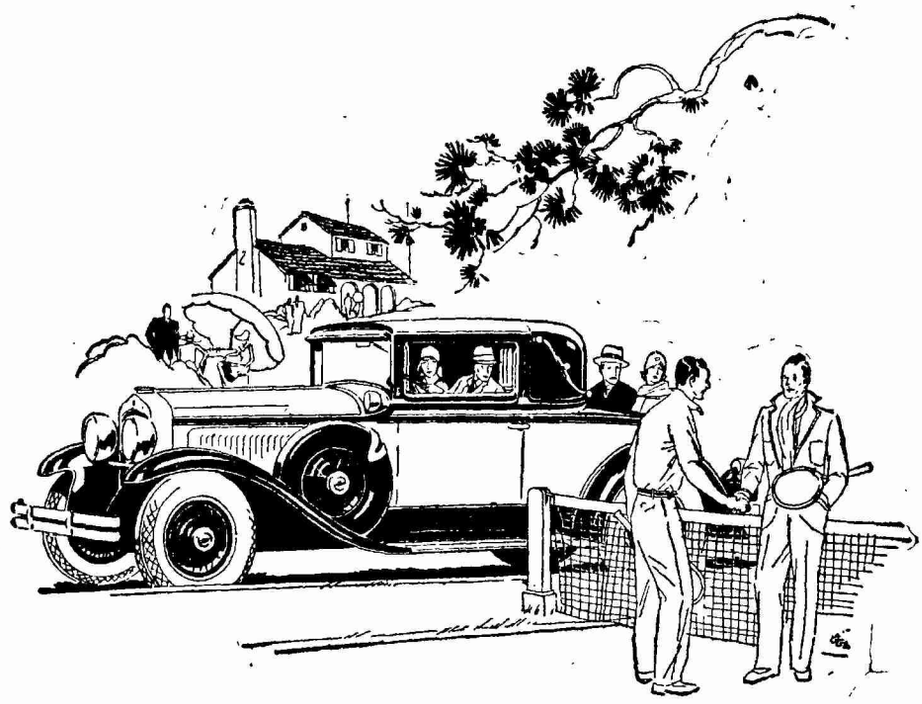

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WHAT CUNNINGHAM SHOULD DO ABOUT GAMBLING

MR. E. S. CUNNINGHAM, American Consul-General at Shanghai, is chairman of the Shanghai Consular Body, hence is, in a strictly legal sense the head of the local government although the matter of administration had been delegated to the Shanghai Municipal Council. Therefore, as nominal head of the local governmont of Shanghai, Mr. Cunningham is interested in the gambling situation which exists and has existed for many years in the International Settlement. It is understood that sometime ago the Consular Body held a meeting and considered the gambling question in Shanghai and as a result of this meeting a decision was made to turn the whole matter over to the Shanghai Municipal Council, which means turning it over to the Shanghai Police Department which is completely British controlled. We mention the element of British control because that has a bearing on what we propose to say later on. As stated in a previous discussion of this subject in *The Review*, gambling in Shanghai is of two kinds, greyhound racing and roulette. The greyhound racing-tracks in the International Settlement are both British-owned and registered in the local British Consulate, while most of the roulette places are operated by Latin-Americans and Chinese. Both of these forms of gambling are illegal from the standpoint of American, British and Chinese law, the British law being most specific on the illegality of the pari-mutuel which is operated here in connection with both Luna Park and the Stadium, and which, strictly speaking is nothing more than a form of animated roulette. The Chinese authorities have been protesting against all forms of gambling in the International Settlement, but have particularly protested against the greyhound racing tracks because of their public nature, their elaborate advertisements in the foreign and Chinese press, their distribution of free tickets of admission to Chinese, and the open and obvious appeal to the masses of the Chinese to come and gamble. A few weeks ago, the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson, came to Shanghai and according to fairly reliable report, he informed the local British officials that something would have to be done to stop greyhound racing on account of the row which the Chinese officials were making about it. This word was passed on to the British members of the Municipal Council, at least one of whom is, or was, a large stock-holder and a director in Luna Park. Due to this pressure from above, the British members of the Council sent a letter to the British directors of the two greyhound establishments telling them that they would have to *restrict* their races to one night a week. The proprietors of the greyhound places then ceme back and asked the Council what it

in tended to do about other forms of gambling in the Settlement. As a result of this, the Council authorized the Police to conduct a "siege" on one of the roulette places located at 151C Bubbling Well Road. A number of British residents, mostly employes of the Council, who were caught in this spectacular raid, appeared for preliminary hearing in the local British court on Wednesday of this week. Whether the other foreign consulates will also act in regard to their nationals caught in the raid, is not known, but this brings us to the point where we started, that is, Mr. Cunningham's interest in the gambling question in Shanghai: Since Mr. Cunningham comes from the United States he knows what is meant by the term, "gang war," an activity engaged in by rival gangs of bootleggers, criminals, etc. To be specific, what is now happening in Shanghai is a "gang war" participated in by the proprietors of two forms of gambling in the International Settlement. The roulette places, operated by Latin-Americans and Chinese, declare they will not close unless the British greyhound places are also forced to close. The greyhound gambling places declare they will not close unless the roulette places are closed. Now we come to the British controlled Police Department of the International Settlement. As stated, both of the greyhound gambling resorts in the Settlement are British owned, and despite their illegality under British law, are registered in the local British Consulate-General. The Shanghai Police Department and the Shanghai Municipal Council have no intentions whatever of closing the greyhound places because British subjects in Shanghai, many of them the so-called elite of the city, have money invested in them and make large sums out of them from the dividends on gambling. As proof of this statement, we point to the Council's recent letter to the proprietors of Luna Park and the Stadium, asking them to *restrict* their races to one night a week instead of every night as is the practice at present. Now if greyhound gambling is illegal seven nights a week it must be illegal on one night, hence our statement that the local British authorities have no intentions of closing these resorts. But they are, apparently, making an effort to close the other forms of gambling, the roulette places, because of the present public clamor against gambling and because this is a good way to make the public believe that gambling has been suppressed. Furthermore, by closing the roulette places, the greyhound gambling resorts will be made more profitable through the removal of competition. Mr. Cunningham, as head of the local government of Shanghai has it in his power to put an absolute stop to this "gambling war" which is now taking place in Shanghai, by telling the British Consul and the Municipal Council that *all forms of gambling* in the Settlement must be suppressed and not merely one kind that happens not to be British owned and controlled. If Mr. Cunningham does not put his foot down immediately, the situation pertaining to gambling in Shanghai is likely to precipitate the most serious of complications because the Chinese Government is watching this situation very closely and may at any time move to take over the Settlement on the logical argument that such is necessary in order to put an end to lawlessness within the Settlement which is prejudicial to peace and order in China and it China should do this not a single Power would lift a finger of protest, because the foreigners here have demonstrated their impotency from the standpoint of administering the Settlement and preventing lawlessess under foreign flags and in the shadow of the consular courts.

WHAT'S LIKELY TO HAPPEN ON EXTRALITY

CABLES from Washington on June 3 and 4 (reprinted in *The Review* on June 8) stated that the United States Government will shortly reply to the Chinese Note suggesting a revision of the extraterritorial treaty. The messages from Washington mentioned three points which are likely to be emphasized in the American Note: (1) Measures which China is prepared to adopt in the protection of American lives and properties; (2) Protection of the Chinese courts from official interference; (3) The completion and promulgation of the new Chinese codes. It has also been suggested that the American Note will mention the "trivial wars" with which China has been afflicted since the formation of the National Government; frequent and sudden changes in the central authority in the past decade which have worked against the welfare of the country in its international relations, and finally the various temporary military dictatorships which have been established by military leaders in the various' provinces and groups of provinces. All of the foregoing points, with the exception of the reference to the new codes, directly or indirectly, pertain to the stability of the National Government. From the standpoint of the new codes, the criminal code has already been promulgated and according to a recent statement by Dr. Wang Chung-hui, head of the Judicial Yuan, the civil and commercial codes will be promulgated before the end of the present year. As for the point pertaining to the independence of the judiciary from official interference, the National Government, so far as legislation can do so, has created an independent judiciary, but based on experience in other lands, the actual creation of an independent judiciary will require a great many years of transition before this is accomplished, if it ever can be accomplished through human agencies. In the United States, the chief trouble in establishing the independence of the courts has not been from the standpoint of official interference, but from interference on the part of the people who elect the judges. This is gradually being remedied by having judges appointed instead of elected, and while the United States and Great Britain as well as many other countries are far ahead of China in this regard, it is interesting to note that the West with its decades of experience has not yet reached perfection. About all that China can do in in this regard is to announce her intentions and then prove her good faith by trying to work out her own problem on this question. While foreigners make a lot of noise on this question, the real interest rests with the Chinese people. The other question pertaining to the protection of foreign lives and properties, the suppression of military dictatorships, frequent changes in central authority, civil wars, etc., all have to do with China's ability to maintain a stabilized central government that can enforce its authority throughout the land. Here, also, China can do little more than express her intentions, for no one can forecast what is likely to happen in the future. The system of extraterritoriality was devised largely for the purpose of protecting foreign lives and properties, but in recent years it has failed to accomplish this purpose, hence China is likely to reply to this point by pointing out that the Germans without extraterritorial rights have received better protection in China in recent years than nationals of the nations which still possess extraterritoriality. The safety of foreigners in China depends upon numerous indefinite elements which are

beyond the power of any government to direct. Any foreigner who adopts a superior, belligerent attitude toward the Chinese people with whom he comes in contact is likely to have trouble regardless of protective laws or treaties. Good-will and friendliness are the best protection which foreigners can obtain and these elements can only be obtained by the creation of equitable relations between China and the foreign Powers. This has been the experience in the relations of the Germans and Chinese and there is no reason to believe that a similar rule should not apply in the relations of Americans and Chinese, Britons and Chinese, Japanese and Chinese, and so on. Generally speaking the foreigner who is engaged in legitimate business or professional activity, has little to fear from the abolition of extraterritoriality. Opium dealers, gun-runners, persons engaged in illegitimate activities will have everything to fear, because when they become subject to Chinese laws they will have just as much trouble here as they would experience in any other sovereign country. Foreigners of the die-hard type have always argued that extraterritoriality should not be relinquished until China is in a position to provide protection equivalent to that extended to Chinese in foreign countries. The Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai made this point in a recent address on this subject. This would be an ideal situation from the standpoint of the die-hard, but when he makes this demand he forgets that all of the remaining extraterritorial treaties will expire before 1934 and that no foreign government wants to drift into a non-treaty status. The American treaty pertaining to extraterritoriality expires in 1932, only three years in the future and no American businessman of intelligence wants to drift into a position similar to that prevailing in the case of the Japanese who are technically without treaty protection, their treaty having expired in 1926. Furthermore, from the American standpoint, it is of value for American residents in China to know that the U. S. House of Representatives nearly two years ago almost unanimously passed a resolution calling upon the State Department to negotiate a new equal treaty with China on this question. No one can forecast what the American reply will be on this question, but the liklihood is that it will provide the basis for the negotiation of a new treaty, if not before the end of the present year, assuredly before the end of 1930.

TREASURES OF THE MANCHU IMPERIAL FAMILY

ACCORDING to advertisements now appearing in several of the leading American newspapers and magazines, a leading New York jewelry house is now disposing of a considerable portion of the jewelry which was looted from the Imperial Manchu tombs at Tungling, near Peiping, about a year ago, the prices asked for the various articles running into several thousands of dollars, a natural reason for the enhanced price being due to the fact the various articles such as brooches, rings, etc., were once allegedly worn by the Dowager Empress Tzu Hsi. Now it is interesting to note in a *Toho* report from Peiping on June 9 that a Chinese General named Sun Tien-ying and six Chinese associates who were the chief culprits in the robbery of the tombs, have been condemned to death, and a number of others who were also involved in the affair have been sentenced to jail sentences ranging from a few months to eleven years. Of interest in connection with the robbery of the Imperial Tombs, was another report which recently appeared in the *Eastern Times* of Shanghai, which alleged that another portion of the jewelry of the Imperial Palace, consisting chiefly of several hundred baskets of pearls have been found in the vaults of the Kincheng and Yien Nieh Chinese banks in Peiping, the report stating that the jewels had been stored in these banks when Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang was in control of Peiping and that he had mortgaged them for a considerable sum of money. This report also alleged that another portion of the Palace treasures had been sold to a French jewel merchant for $20,000,000. Whether this report was correct, is not known, but it tends to clear up the reports that have been circulated in China since the overthrow of the Manchus regarding the fabulous treasures of the Imperial House which supposedly were buried somewhere in Peiping. Every foreign resident in Peiping has heard these stories and in consequence has felt the urge to start digging in the courtyard of his Chinese house. Of still further interest in this connection was the following article by Princess Der Ling, which appeared in the April number of *China*, the official publication of the China Society of America,

> Much has been said and written about the fabulous riches of Her Majesty, Tzu Hsi, Empress Dowager of China, who died in 1908. It was the privilege of this writer to see much of this treasure, or that which was left of it after the Boxer Uprising. The Uprising did not cause the loss of as much treasure as many people suspect, for Her Majesty made sure that her losses would be reduced to a minimum by bundling up the best pearls, diamonds, etc., and dropping them down a well in the Forbidden City, while the more bulky stuff she hid between two walls hastily built in one of the palaces, the second wall being erected of old bricks to give the appearance of great age.
>
> I joined the court in 1903, not long after Her Majesty's court returned from Shi An, and had opportunity to see much of this treasure after she had brought it all out again, and to say that I was amazed and dumfounded would be putting it mildly.
>
> There was one room set aside for the treasure room, and this room was a huge one, lined from floor to ceiling with shelves in which were set inlaid blackwood panels, each panel being the end of a drawer holding treasure. It was here that I saw the famous "Blue Diamond Crown," which has since disappeared and never been heard of. Here also I went one day with Her Majesty, when she expressed her desire to have a pair of shoes made, in which real pearls would be used, these pearls to be chosen and selected by her own hands.
>
> While she intructed a eunuch to pull out the drawers, one by one, I was so breathless with amazement that I scarcely heard a thing she said, though I got all of the story later. It seems that when she had been much younger, and the favorite wife of His Majesty Hsien Feng, he had given a great banquet in her honor, at which he had presented her with a very beautiful pair of shoes, totally incrusted with real pearls of great value, the whole thing encased in a perfect imitation peach of huge proportions. She had always been sentimental about this pair of shoes, and desired another pair exactly like it. She had come to choose the pearls, and brought me along to see her treasure house. There were yellow bags containing diamonds which glistened like drops of dew at sunrise; bags of pearls, and other bags of precious jade—jade such as could be had nowhere else outside this treasure room—since Her Majesty always had first call on any fine jade discovered within her domain.
>
> One of the prize trinkets which captured my attention was a miniature of a tiger which was literally a mass of pearls, each one superbly matched with its fellows! It was a gorgeous thing. I can find no other words to express how I felt when I saw it, and those other things Her Majesty showed me, as casual-

ly as a child shows its toys to playmates, as casually tossing each one aside as of no account.

Then she selected the pearls she wished used in her new pair of shoes. She brought out a numbered bag, in which there were one thousand pearls, according to the characters on the bag, and told the eunuch that these pearls would be used. They were wonderful, all nicely matched, and still unpierced. She told the eunuch to have them pierced, and I was later given an opportunity to see the shoes, which required the sole time of a maid who was an expert craftsman, for fifteen days. Those shoes were a masterpiece of fine needle work, and each shoe carried exactly five hundred pearls.

In addition to these pieces of wearing apparel, Her Majesty had a gown which was literally a mass of matched pearls, thirty-five in number. I would not even hazard a guess as to the value of the precious stones in her treasure house; for the four walls were jammed with shelves, each one with its drawer, the inside of which was of glass in the shape of a tight-fitting case with transparent lid, through which the gems were visible when the drawers were opened. Diamonds, pearls, and jade.

My one memory of that treasure house, aside from my ability to recall it all in exact detail, was of the eunuch who carried out Her Majesty's wishes in the matter of the thousand pearls for the shoes. He had dirty hands and dirty finger-nails, and he delved into that yellow bag of pearls as casually, as contemptuously, as though the pearls had been pebbles! I hated him instantly for his casual sacrilege!

How much was the treasure worth *in toto*? The "Blue Diamond Crown" alone, which Her Majesty regarded as "glass," was worth about one million *taels*, and Her Majesty thought less of it than she did of the cobblestones which paved the walks of the Forbidden City!

TESTING BUREAUS AND THE BRITISH MERCHANTS

IN JUNE, 1927, the United States Department of Agriculture, in an official communication which was transmitted to the Chinese Government through the American Minister, notified China that certain Chinese products could not be imported into the United States unless said products were accompanied by export certificates issued by the government officials in charge of the animal health of the exporting country. To go further back the Netherlands Government, in 1924, notified China to the same effect, the articles specified in the communication from the Dutch Government being Chinese vegetables and fruits. The American communication specified hair, wool, leather and meats. The purpose of the American and Dutch Governments, obviously, was to make China responsible for the quality of the products she exports to foreign countries, an altogether reasonable requirement although neither the American nor Dutch Governments are bound to accept these export certificates at their face value. In order to comply with these recommendations, the Peiping Government established a testing bureau at Tientsin and recently the National Government installed similar testing bureaus at Shanghai and other ports. The fact that China has not had such testing departments in the past, largely has been responsible for the bad reputation of Chinese raw products shipped to foreign countries. One would think that foreign exporters in China would welcome the establishment of these testing bureaus, but apparently not, for the May issue of the official journal of the British Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai contained an article strongly criticising the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor of the National Government, for installing these bureaus and requiring foreign merchants to comply with their regulations. The article in the British Chamber's journal stated that British merchants in Shanghai were not informed of the new export regulations until May 1 of this year, a little over a month ago, but apparently this brief period has been sufficient to cause the British Chamber to "look back to the time of the Mackay Treaty" and express admiration "for some of its clauses, particularly that which protected the Chinese against themselves" for in those days China "was no less rapacious than at present" but "was prevented from injuring her export trade," etc., the allegation being that the fees which the National Government is now charging for inspection of cargoes is injuring the trade. The article also alleges that the inspection which the Chinese Government is enforcing is "perfunctory," etc., and can carry little weight with foreign governments or importers of Chinese merchandise in foreign countries. The article in the *Journal* concluded with the declaration," ..... we warn China in all seriousness to consider what she is doing. Her reputation will be severely injured by valueless certificates and eventually her trade ruined." Elsewhere in this issue of *The Review* appears an article by Mr. P. W. Tsou, head of the Government Inspection Bureau, which explains "how and why" the National Government came to establish the inspection department and what the real purpose is, in addition to the natural desire of the Government to comply with the regulations which, at least two important foreign Governments, America and the Netherlands, have enforced in respect to Chinese raw products. We are not in a position to know whether the inspection enforced by the Chinese Government is effective in improving the quality of Chinese products exported abroad, but it does not require much imagination to appreciate the feelings of the Chinese who find themselves criticised and ridiculed by a foreign chamber of commerce in Shanghai, simply because they are honestly trying to comply with an international regulation which is recognized all over the world.

HAS THE N.C.D.N. PROMISED TO BE GOOD?

THERE SEEMS to be some misunderstanding regarding the "lifting of the ban" on the *North-China Daily News*. the local official British newspaper, hence in the interest of truth and nothing but the truth, we publish the following complete record of the recent action of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee:

(*By Reuters Service*)

Nanking, June 6.—The Central Executive Committee, at a meeting here this morning, decided that the postal ban on the *North-China Daily News* be lifted.

The official text of the resolution adopted by the C. E. C. is as follows:

"The *North-China Daily News* has already declared its change of policy. It is therefore decided that the formal order prohibiting it from use of the post be cancelled."

(*Kuo Min News Agency*)

Nanking, June 6.—At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee today, it was decided to rescind the order proscribing the *North-China Daily News*.

(*Extract from the minutes of the 16th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive*

Committee of the Kuomintang, held in Nanking on June 6.)

"Resolution No. 9—That the *North-China Daily News*, having announced a change of policy and attitude, the previous order of a postal ban thereon be rescinded."

So much for the official record. Now we turn to the first news page of the *North-China Daily News* for June 7 and thereon we find the following comment by the editor of that paper, Mr. O. M. Green:

"There must be some mis-translation here, as the *North-China Daily News* has never declared any change of policy, publicly or privately. Its policy for over three-quarters of a century, where it touched Chinese questions, has always been framed with a view to the best interests of the Chinese people. This has sometimes led it to criticize, equally on other occasions to praise, always without prejudice or personal feeling. That policy it will continue to follow."

Then turning to the editorial page of the issue of the official British organ on the following day, June 8, we find an editorial which reiterates the editor's statement of the previous day, that no commitment was made regarding any change in policy. That part of the editorial referring to this point, was as follows:

"We understand that the version of the Central Executive Committee's resolution as reported yesterday, alleging that 'the *North-China Daily News* has already declared its change of policy' was indeed not a correct version of the Chinese text, which, we are assured, was a polite *facon de parler*, to lead up to the decision taken. There is no harm in saying now that we were approached recently as to whether we could give some undertaking as to our future attitude. Our reply was what we are quite sure all our readers, both foreign and Chinese, would expect, namely, that we could give no kind of undertaking as we could imply no admission of wrong-doing in the past. Criticism we certainly have dealt in, but this has been fairly balanced by commendation, as anyone may verify by reference to our articles on the reinstatement of the Salt Gabelle and arrangements made for the service of loans secured upon it, on the Economic and Education Conferences, on the disarmament discussions of the leading Chinese generals, and many other subjects of the past eighteen months."

What the editor of the *N. C. D. N.* has attempted to do is obvious; the Chinese expression for this being, "Trying to save his face." All of which naturally has been most amusing to both foreigners and Chinese in Shanghai and elsewhere in the Far East who have followed the case. Mr. Green may be technically correct when he states that *he* has made no commitments regarding a change in the policy of his newspaper, hence our only comment on this point, in view of the resolution passed by the Central Executive Committee is that such commitments undoubtedly have been made by officials of the paper higher in authority than Mr. Green. However, it is not even necessary to make such a statement for a perusal of the paper during the past six weeks has amply demonstrated that there *has been* a change in the attitude of the paper toward the National Government. As one prominent American businessman in Shanghai recently put it in expressive Americanese, "They have been as nice as pie." If Mr. Green still persists in his belief that no commitments have been made regarding the future attitude of his paper toward Chinese affairs, we would suggest that he test it out by writing another of his "die-hard" broadsides advocating armed intervention on the part of the Powers or advocating the building up of a standing army in Shanghai for the purpose of preventing the rendition of the Settlement or a revision of the extraterritorial treaties. If Mr. Green would do this it would quite likely result in one of two things happening: either the postal ban would again be enforced on the paper, or the *N. C. D. N.* would be looking for a new editor! But if Mr. Green is sincere in his belief that no promises of future good conduct have been made, he might be able to obtain considerable enlightenment by making inquiry of the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson, who discussed the question of the ban on *N. C. D. N.* with officials of the National Government recently.

Seriously speaking, however, we join with the editor of *N. C. D. N.* in his feeling and expression of joy at having the ban lifted. It was unfortunate all around that the Chinese Government was forced to adopt such extreme measures in order to make the editor and certain members of the staff of the official British organ here realize that a new day has dawned in Sino-foreign relations and that the time has passed when an alien newspaper published on Chinese soil can print articles and adopt an autocratic attitude which would be termed *seditious* in any sovereign country. As was stated in a previous discussion of this subject in these columns, foreign journalists are expected to observe the usual demeanor of guests when residing in a foreign land, or to put it another way they are not expected to dictate to the host as to how his household should be managed, otherwise they are likely to find themselves in the position of unwelcome guests, which is usually preliminary to being kicked out. The *North-China Daily News* has a large investment in building and plant in Shanghai, and while the section of Shanghai where the property is located now happens to be foreign administered and the property, being British owned, is subject to extraterritoriality, it "will not be long now" until a readjustment of the treaties will bring the property directly under the jurisdiction of the Chinese Government. The proprietors of the paper, in view of their heavy investment, undoubtedly realize these facts and hence are to be congratulated on their good sense in bringing about adjustments that will make their policy accord somewhat at least with the new day that has dawned in China. As the editor of another important British newspaper in the Far East, the *Straits Times*, recently put it, "Whether they like it or not, foreigners in China have got to change their attitude toward the country in which they live.... One does not have to be rabidly pro-Chinese to sympathize with the Nationalist attempt to enforce a different attitude in newspapers circulating in their territory." And while on this subject it might be useful to refer to certain other foreign newspapers published in China, which are likely to suffer experiences similar to what the official British organ here has just gone through. We have in mind, particularly, the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, a British newspaper published in Tientsin which has been a close second of the *N. C. D. N.* in its criticism of all things Chinese, and its advocacy of armed intervention, not to mention opposition to the rendition of the British Concession at Tientsin and bitter opposition to the efforts of the British Government in its attempts to readjust its relations with China. The editor of the Tientsin paper, a Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, was once referred to by a prominent British journalist traveling in the Far East as a man who had collected a vast amount of information about China, but who un-

derstood none of it, and who apparently thought that one of the middle initials in his name stood for "God".

Of particular interest in connection with this question of the attitude of the official British newspaper here toward the Chinese Government and Chinese institutions, was an editorial which appeared in *The China Times* on June 6, which for some reason seems to have escaped the attention of Mr. Green, hence we reprint a summary of it herewith for his perusal as well as the perusal of several thousands of other foreigners both in China and abroad who subscribe for *The Review*.

"Since the *North-China Daily News* has informed the Government of its change of attitude, the Central Executive Committee, on June 6, decided to lift the postal ban on that paper. But after publishing the report, the editor of the paper claims that he did not agree to change his policy. He said, 'Our comment on questions pertaining to China is always for the best interests of the Chinese. There is no selfish idea in it, hence the impartial policy will be continued permanently.' Then on June 8, the paper published a long editorial where it again disputed its changed policy and claimed it had made no mistakes in the past; that it had never insulted the National government.

"These statements by the editor of the paper are for the purpose of saving his face, but we realize that the editor is not yet awake, despite the ban, because he said that the suppression 'would harm our demand for the abolition of extraterritoriality,' and then went on to say that there were two parties in the Central Executive Committee, one favoring suppression and one opposed.' The facts are that the editor of the *North-China Daily News* is still dreaming. As a citizen of China, it behooves us to call attention to his errors. The most serious criticism which Chinese have against the paper is its self-conceit that it is well informed on Chinese affairs, which was shown in the statement that the members of the Government were divided on the question of suppression.

"As a matter of fact, the matter of suppression of the paper was not the sole idea of the Central Executive. Every Chinese of intelligence whether in the Government or out, realized that the paper should have been suppressed. The political awakening of the Chinese people cannot be resisted. Sir Austen Chamberlain realized this as well as far-sighted persons everywhere. Only the editor of the local British paper didn't realize it. During the period of reconstruction the paper made many mistakes due to mis-information. It was susceptible to reactionary influences which are hated by the Chinese people. It frequently showed hostility toward the success of the revolution, but still considered itself 'impartial and fair' and a friend of China. When China was starting out on a new path, after the military phase of the revolution, the *North-China Daily News*, although published on Chinese soil, frequently printed unreliable reports and made 'inexperienced' criticism and condemnation. It therefore has hampered the accomplishment of the new order in China, an action which would not be permitted by any other nation in the world. No foreign government would permit a paper to follow such a course without suppression.

"But despite this, the paper boasts it has friends in political circles and Chinese readers who sympathize with its attitude. What kind of Chinese are these people. If there are such Chinese, surely they are not the type which China needs. When a nation sets about restoring its lost power, it must begin with the enforcement of its true power. The suppression of the paper should improve our position in respect to extraterritoriality, hence it is not wise for the editor to make threats on this subject. The Chinese Government asks no paper to make only favorable comment, but it does demand fairness. If any paper insults the integrity of the Government, it must be punished. The worst habit which foreign papers have had has been to flatter the militarists. This really amounts to a serious insult to the Government, but we are willing to let by-gones remain by-gones.

"The *Straits Times*, a British newspaper published in the Straits Settlements, recently said, 'Whether foreigners in China are willing or not, they must change their attitude toward the government of the country where they live. Although certain foreigners still enjoy extraterritoriality, the Chinese Government is gradually becoming stronger every day and the enforcement of an independent government's power is not far away. Customs autonomy has been enforced and the foreign settlements will pass soon. The Government is developing along the path of an independent nation and all foreign newspapers must change their attitude.' If the *North-China Daily News* is a true friend of China, the editor of that paper will study the article from the *Straits Times*, for although the postal ban has been lifted, New China will not permit any, 'obstinate and misunderstanding' foreign paper to be printed and circulated freely on Chinese soil. Regardless of the boasts of the editor of that paper regarding his non-change of policy, if he persists in his old policy, there will certainly come a day in the paper's seventy years of history, that he will surely regret his boasts."

"Exposer of Bolshevism" Faces Criminal Charges in Shanghai

THE TRIAL of Eugene Pick, alias Kojevnikov, alias Rafael Born, alias "Dr. Cliegel," the well-known savior of China from Bolshevism through his articles in the *North-China Daily News*, the local British official newspaper, showing "China in the Grip of the Reds," is now drawing towards its conclusion in the Shanghai Provisional Court. After this trial, upon charges of fraud, breach of confidence, forgery, unlawful use of British and American consular seals, etc., is over, he is wanted by the Chinese authorities in connection with an alleged series of crimes in the interior of China. Until recently he has been connected, according to his own statement, with the British Secret Service. He was also connected with the Criminal Investigation Department of the Shanghai Municipal Police, and officials admit him to have been a paid informer.

Pick (or Kojevnikov), who is a Russian (or Latvian or something else), was a (Soviet) Russian spy, according to his own statements in articles featured in the *North-China Daily News* two years ago. He claims to have had some connection with Borodin, then High Advisor to the Nationalist Government at Wuhan, but was suspected of treachery, and fearing death (according to his own statement), escaped from the Committee "by climbing over the dead bodies of Chinese merchants and compradores who had been killed by his comrades."

"CHINA IN THE GRIP OF THE REDS"

Having made his getaway, he apparently lost all fear of his bloodthirsty Communist comrades, and proceeded at once to write a series of articles, featured on the first page of the *North-China Daily News* week after week, exposing the Red plots in China in truly blood-curdling style, from the wholesale murders of prosperous Chinese to the bringing in of Soviet girls to seduce and contaminate British soldiers. (Rodney Gilbert, an American formerly on the staff of the *North China*, collaborated with Pick in the preparation of these articles, parts of which were cabled abroad by British and American correspondents.)

At the same time Pick was paid informer for the Criminal Intelligence Department of the Shanghai Municipal Police. Later, he says, he was transferred to the British Secret Service. He also, he claims, gave information to the Nanking Government. Pick left Shanghai last year, going to Manchuria, where he is said to have been connected with Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang. He returned to Shanghai a couple of months ago. He is said to have threatened to expose the work of the British Secret Service, and of the International Settlement officials, in the same way as he did his previous (Russian) employers, if not paid "hush money." From what Pick disclosed so far, he has quite as much to say about the "sinister" activities of the British Secret Service in China as he had previously about Soviet activities, excepting that his statements about British work seem to be more specific.

ARRESTED FOR FRAUD

Pick admits frankly that he tried to obtain money for his silence about Secret Service activities and about alleged graft and corruption in the International Settlement at Shanghai, but says he was not successful. Before he made up his mind, however, to start on his masterpiece exposing the Secret Service he was arrested on a criminal charge by Inspector Robertson of the Political Department of the Shanghai Municipal Police, being accused of having fraudulently obtained $12,000 from a Chinese here on the promise to obtain a licence for a gambling house which the complainant desired to open. Pick was arrested on Wednesday, May 22. The same afternoon two other men, Maurice Levitsky and R. I. Gordin, were also arrested, on the same charge. The following afternoon Pick and Levitsky (Gordin being ill) appeared in the Provisional Court before Judge Chau. Pick gave his occupation as correspondent of the *North-China Daily News* and the British Secret Service. Levitsky, he said, was a subordinate of his. Strange to say, the *North-China Daily News* failed to feature upon their first news page the misfortune of their distinguished correspondent whose lurid articles a few months ago occupied this place of honor.

THE "NIGHT CLUB"

In court on May 25, the complainant, one Chang Ts-yuan, spoke of having paid $12,000 as a "contribution to charity" in order to obtain a license for a "high class night club," the money being paid to Pick and another defendant. Pick himself declared that the complainant was a "banker" in Chinese gambling resorts in the International Settlement. The following paragraph referring to Pick's sensational outbursts in the Provisional Court, is reproduced from the account of the hearing which appeared in the *North-China Daily News* on Friday, May 24, (page 17, col. 1).

> Any sensatiction that was promised following the arrest of the party on Wednesday was more than lived up to yesterday in the court proceedings when Pick stated that all the high police officials "were in on the deal and were keeping right." He further hotly shouted that he had threatened Mr. Fessenden and Capt. Barrett that he would expose things he knew about them unless they paid him $50,000 and they reiterated by asking how much he would take to go to Canada. At this point Mr. R. T. Bryan who was conducting the prosecution for the police asked the Court to stop the first accused as "he is blackmailing everybody." The Court intervened and Pick was silent.

The case was continued to May 29, when six new charges were made against the three accused: breach of confidence, forging the name of the American Consul-General, unauthorized use of the seal of the American Consulate-General, forging the name of British Vice-Consul Blackburn, unlawful use of the seal of the British Supreme Court, and forging a permit purporting to have been signed by the American Consul-General and British Vice-Consul. Tsang Ming-gee, attorney for the Garrison Commander at Woosung, appeared and informed the court that a series of crimes in the interior had been traced to the defendants, who were notorious as "Communists." He asked for the extradition of the three to the Chinese authorities after their trial in the Provisional Court, and promised to produce the necessary documents. The license alleged to have been forged and given to the complainant Chang was not produced in court, but a photographic copy of a piece of paper showing the signature "Blackburn" (the name of a British Vice-Consul), an impression of the British Consular seal, a signature "G. Cunningham" (the name of the American Consul-General is E. S. Cunningham), and the seal of the U. S. Consulate, was shown in court, torn or cut off from some unknown document which Chang claimed was his license.

A DOLLAR A HEAD FOR BOLSHEVIKS

Detective-Inspector H. Robertson, of the "Political" Department of the Shanghai Municipal Police, testified to the arrest of Pick, and to the latter's work as informer. He (Pick) had been paid a dollar a head for each name of a "Bolshevik" reaching or leaving Shanghai, and had received $40 for June, 1927, $60 for July, and $120 for August, when they found he was "repeating" on his names. Robertson said he had not seen Pick in the Criminal Investigation Department, but in his (Robertson's) own office, in the Political Department of the Shanghai Municipal Police. Pick's "information" had been found so unreliable that it was dangerous to accept it from him. Robertson said that he had known of the present case in September last year, but did not know who the parties concerned were. He had seen a letter addressed to Gordin referring to moneys paid over, also had heard "from different sources" that Pick had left Shanghai under an assumed name. The complaint had involved a man by name of Born, but he did not know that that was Pick's name. Robertson had met the complainant Chang at the home of one Nieh, an apparently prosperous Chinese of unknown occupation, on Myburgh Road. He admitted that Chang had produced no evidence that he had ever paid $12,000 as claimed.

THE "WEALTHY MERCHANT"

Nieh Chu-ling, master of the house where Chang claims he met and was defrauded by the defendants, stated on the stand that he was owner of a soap factory, Pick interjecting that he was really a Chinese gambling-house operator and boss of three roulette houses, whereupon Police Prosecuter Bryan arose with a strong objection. Nieh was not certain as to identification of the accused. He said he had permitted his friend Chang to use his house for a meeting with Pick and others, his house being more convenient than Chang's. It being pointed out that Chang's house on Avenue Road was only a few blocks away, witness said his house was more convenient because foreigners

played tennis near there. Gordin, being ill, had been permitted to sit down among visitors to the court. Witness was asked if either this man or his neighbor were among the visitors to his house, and said with certainty that they were not. Pick made some unclear interjection apparently meaning that Nieh's house was being used as a place for police "frame-ups."

CHANG WELL ACQUAINTED WITH COURTS

After testimony of an Austrian linguist with regard to some translations he had made, the complaimant Chang was put on the stand. Dr. Fischer, defence attorney, smiled familiarly at him, and said that they had known each other for a long time, he having been Chang's lawyer in many cases. Questioned, Chang said he had been taken to the police station to identify Pick (alias Born), and saw him in a cell and identified him as a man who had defrauded him. He declared that Pick had said he was brother-in-law of Capt. Clarke of the police. Chang said that Gordin, who is alleged to have represented himself as the U. S. Consul, spoke "perfect American." Counsel responded that Gordin could not speak English (even American) at all, and that it was necessary to communicate with him through an interpreter. In the course of an objection Police Prosecutor Bryan declared that Pick was a professional blackmailer, and that this charge might also be brought against him.

COMPLAINANT'S "PHILANTHROPY"

Upon the resumption of the case on June 6 a typewriter specialist, a Mr. Widler, was put on the stand, and testified that of certain letters alleged to have been written by Pick, one had quite certainly been written upon a typewriter which his firm had sold to this defendant last year, and he thought it likely that other letters produced had therefore been written on the same typewriter. The complainant Chang, taking the stand once more, said he had a chemists' shop, but denied that he dealt in opium. He said that last year he had wanted to get a "high class gentlemen's night club" license, "just for playing poker, mah-jongg, enjoying themselves,—" not a money-making proposition but a private social club. He had discussed the formation of the club with a number of friends, some of whom had since left for the north. Cross-questioned, he said he had names in a book, but they were well-known people and did not want to come into the case. Chang said he was startled when the defendants came into his place, thinking they might be robbers. Levitsky said he need not be afraid, and that they could get a license for a high-class night club, which they had heard he was going to start, simply saying that "they found out." He did not know if he had discussed the matter with anyone before that time.

"Were you going to comply with the laws applying in the International Settlement?"

"How could I do otherwise? I am not an influential person." He "had no intention of starting an unlawful business."

He had not paid the $12,000 as a bribe. The "Vice-Consul" had asked him to donate $12,000 to the Chinese Y.M.C.A. "If he had not said this I would not have given it to him." He had always contributed to the Y.M.C.A. and other charitable bodies (though never as large a sum as in this instance). He was a Christian. He paid $2,000 on August 9 or 10. He does not know whether or not it was paid to the Y.M.C.A. In the latter part of September he paid another $10,000. About this also he does not know whether or not it was paid to the Y.M.C.A.

DESTROYING THE $12,000 LICENSE

The photograph produced in court showed only consular seals and signatures, but did not show Chang's signature, nor what the agreement was for. These were from the bottom of a document of some kind. At the top of the document, a photograph of which was shown by the defense, were the words "Diplomatic Corps." The main part of the document was torn off. Chang said he had torn it off because he thought it was all over, though he had taken care to take and keep photographs showing the top and bottom of the document, which he considered "the most important part." Chang did not report the matter to the police, but one of their men, Yao, came to him this year and asked him to identify a man. He made his charge two or three days before Pick was arrested. The same Yao had come to him with Levitsky the previous year at the start of the affair. "You waited from September, 1928 to May 20, 1929, to file a claim, and then would not have made a charge if some man Yao had not come to tell you to make a charge," said Attorney Schuhl. Chang said that Yao had told him that the man who took the money was here. Chang had paid the $12,000 in cash. He "always had a few thousand dollars at home." He had paid the money "only for benevolent purposes." He had never inquired of the police, as he understood Pick was working there. He never had gone to the American Consulate either. He had realized he was swindled when they failed to visit him any more. He knew Pick as a "political detective employed by the British Consulate." Pick had said he was "also connected with the Municipal Council." Chang had never started his club. He gave no reason for abandoning the idea. He had never tried to use the license for which he had paid $12,000. The case was adjourned to Friday, June 14.

THE QUESTION: WHO'S THE LIAR?

The case of Capt. Eugene Pick, the professional "secret agent" of at least two important foreign governments having relations with China, is interesting from many different standpoints, but chiefly from the standpoint of his veracity. It is reported on reliable authority that Pick, before his recent return to Shanghai, stopped off in Peiping and made a complete "expose" of his activities while in the employ of the British Secret Service and as a member of the staff of the *North-China Daily News*. These disclosures are said to have been made to a certain Legation in Peiping. Incidentally, it is interesting to record in this connection that the pamphlet containing Pick's disclosures pertaining to the activities of the Russian Communists in China, under the title, "China in the Grip of the Reds," is no longer on sale at the office of the *N. C. D. N.*, as recent inquiry disclosed. Obviously, the case of Capt. Pick, should be of very great interest to the Chinese authorities from the standpoint of their present attempt to obtain a revision of the extra-territorial treaties. Whether Capt. Pick is a liar now, when he is trying to expose the activities of the British Secret Service in China, or was a liar

back in 1927 when he made his sensational disclosures regarding Soviet intrigue in China. is not known and may never be known. But, obviously, where there is so much smoke, there must be a fire somewhere, hence the Chinese interest in this case which in all of its various ramifications reads more like a detective story of fiction than an actual occurrence. To summarize, Pick came to China originally as an agent of the "Reds." Then he quit the Bolsheviks and entered the employ of at least three different branches of the so-called British Secret Service in the Far East. While in the employ of the British Secret Service Pick "exposed" the activities of the Soviet and the Third International in China, said disclosures appearing at length in the columns of the *North-China Daily News*, the official British newspaper here, and afterwards being reprinted in pamphlet form for local die-hard organizations to mail out to members of the U. S. Congress and elsewhere. Now, Pick returns to Shanghai, allegedly for the purpose of obtaining money which he claims was promised him by the British authorities, and because they have allegedly refused to pay him he sets out to "expose" the activities of the British Secret Service in the Far East, claiming that these exposures, if made, would be just as lurid as his previous exposures of the Soviet Russians. As stated, one does not know whether Pick is a liar now, or whether he was a liar in 1927 when he made his previous disclosures. But that there is "something rotten somewhere" appears obvious from a perusal and study of this case. That foreign governments have been, and are, responsible for intrigue on Chinese soil, against other foreign governments and against Chinese institutions, has long been known, but this is the first time, to our knowledge, that a particular incident has been exposed to the light of day. But it has been exposed, with consequent embarrassment in high places, hence, as stated, the presentation to the Chinese of one of the best possible arguments for the abolition of extraterritoriality that would give the Chinese authorities absolute control over all individuals of every nationality who reside on her soil. This case also contains a lesson for the Chinese in that it points to the high necessity of Chinese officials keeping themselves informed of what is taking place on Chinese soil, particularly in regard to these international intrigues of foreign governments, which obviously are of a most demoralizing nature from the standpoint of the Chinese Government and Chinese institutions in general.

PICK AND THE GAMBLING BUSINESS

Then Pick's "disclosures" regarding the gambling situation in the International Settlement (referred to in *The Review* on June 1) is a matter that is of equal interest to the Chinese authorities who have been protesting against this situation, particularly the greyhound gambling evil. Whether Pick is telling the truth regarding police connivance in connection with the gambling evil is not known, and probably will never be known, but it is known that at least one member of the Shanghai Police Department was prominently identified with the incorporation and promotion of the Greyhound Association of China, Ltd., which was incorporated on September 28, 1927 and duly registered in the local British Consulate when Sir Sidney Barton was Consul-General. A copy of the prospectus of this organization, popularly known as Luna Park. which was printed by the Shanghai Mercury, lists on Page 7 the names of two prominent British residents of Shanghai, Messrs. W. R. B. McBain and M. O. Springfield. Mr. McBain is described as a "merchant" at No. 1, The Bund, and was a member of the Municipal Council in 1927-28, and Mr. Springfield as a "Police Officer" residing at No. 33 Great Western Road. The signatures of these two prominent British subscribers to stock in the Greyhound Association of China, Ltd., otherwise Luna Park, were witnessed by Mr. M. Reader Harris, British solicitor, of Shanghai, and the attorneys for the organization, whose names appear on the front page, are White-Cooper and Company, with offices at No. 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. The name of Sir Sidney Barton, as "Register of Companies," also appears on the front pages of the prospectus, and in the "Memorandum of Association" of the Greyhound Association of China, Ltd., one finds listed as the objects of the Company:

> 1—To carry on the business of a race course company in all of its branches and in particular to purchase, take on lease or otherwise acquire and lay out and prepare any lands for the running of greyhound races, horse races, steeple-chases, or races of any other kind.....and give and contribute toward prizes, cups, stakes and other awards.
>
> 2—To conduct a *pari-mutuel* and establish any clubs, hotels, or other conveniences in connection with the Company's property.

The capital of this Company was listed as Mex. $250,000, divided into 25,000 shares at Mex. $10 each, whereof 19,000 shares were called ordinary shares and 6,000 were called "founders shares", etc., etc.

THE IMPORTANCE OF "INFLUENCE"

To refer back to the chief witness for the prosecution in the Pick trial, Chang Ts-yuan, he claimed that he had "contributed" his $12,000 for the purpose of obtaining a license to operate a so-called "night-club" in the International Settlement. When Chang was questioned about the "legality" of the Night Club which he proposed to open, or to put it in other words, when Chang was asked, "Were you going to comply with the laws applying in the International Settlement," he replied:

"How could I do otherwise? I am not an influential person."

This reply of the chief witness for the prosecution in the Pick Case is full of significance; because Chang, who was not an influential person, apparently thought, or was led to believe, that he could "buy" protection by making a "donation to charity" of $12,000. His own testimony proved that he was under that impression. Thus do we find this interesting situation in the International, once called "Model" Settlement: A Chinese admits on the witness stand that he paid $12,000, thinking he was "buying" protection; that he was swindled out of his money doesn't materially alter the principle involved because it indicates that this impression prevails in Chinese circles. On the other hand we find "influential" persons floating a public gambling enterprise, a greyhound pari-mutuel racing establishment, which is strictly illegal under British law, and registering same in the local British Consulate-General. On Wednesday of this week a number of British residents, whose names were taken in the spectacular "siege" on the place at 151C Bubbling Well Road, were

brought up in the local British Court and charged with patronizing a gambling institution where roulette is allegedly played, an activity which is illegal under British law. The police are to be commended for their activity in this regard, but what of the "influential" Britishers who are operating the largest and most demoralizing gambling institutions on the China coast, strictly illegal under British law, but registered in the local British Consulate-General, for all that. They have merely been *reluctantly* asked to limit their racing meets to one night a week! Thus are the Chinese of both low and high degree given an illustration of the "justice" of certain western nations as practiced in China under extraterritorial jurisdiction!

Standard of Protection of Foreigners in China

BY P. T. CHEN. (陳炳章)

IN a previous article entitled "The Golden Rule in Sino-foreign Relations?" (published in *The Review* and the *Shanghai Times* on June 1), we have endeavored to show that the criticism which the *Shanghai Times* in its editorial on May 17 leveled against Dr. Alfred Sze's recent speech at the British Chamber of Commerce luncheon, was by no means in comformity with the spirit of the Golden Rule, the title under which the editorial appeared.

We may be permitted in passing to say a word to critics who consider our last article damaging to international good-will. In the field of Sino-foreign relations, "candid critics" are so scarce that we cannot but have the highest respect for them—whether they be protected by extraterritorial rights or not—even when the revelation of truth may be unpleasant to "Young China". But when a critic, foreigner or Chinese, preaches the practical application of the Golden Rule in international relations and yet, by presenting only one side of a situation, makes statements or insinuations which are the negation of this very noble ideal, it behooves us not to allow his "candour" to blind us from what is true and just in the case. To the disappointment of alarmists, "Young China" has not thrown overboard all the "manners" which heredity has taught her, but when her side of the story should be told, she will not be too "polite" to do it. If a foreign editor in China sees fit to caution his readers that the new Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James "should not be allowed to go to London" with what he considers to be a "misunderstanding of the attitude of Britons in China", is it any less polite to tell the critic himself that he should not be allowed to remain in this country with any misunderstanding of the attitude of the people who are his hosts? And if a Chinese Minister's honest attempt to interpret the aspirations of his people should be labeled "casuistry"—indeed we do not know of any appropriate term to describe the editorial which so labels it. It would be childish to go any further: we leave it to the critic to decide what "manner" and "international good-will" mean and where they should begin.

The Chinese Attitude

That passage in Dr. Sze's speech which the *Shanghai Times* picked out for criticism, it will be recalled, reads as follows: "As I follow the public statements of the spokesmen of the National Government, the policy of our Government is to encourage foreign trade and foreign investment and in this connection they are prepared to afford the fullest security in their power to foreign lives and property. They are, however, equally desirous of and insistant upon the complete abolition of extraterritoriality at the earliest possible date. In other words, if I may be permitted to state the desire of the National Government and of the Chinese nation as well, it is that China wholeheartedly welcomes the foreign trader, but China wants them to come to trade in China as they would go to trade in other countries, that is, without having, or claiming any special privileges which they would not be equally willing to grant to Chinese traders in their countries. China wishes to follow the Golden Rule that we do not wish others to ask of us what other nations do not accord to Chinese nationals residing in their territory."

The incongruity between the editor's general criticism and the idea of the Golden Rule which he preaches has been noted in the previous article. It remains for us to discuss in a more concrete way the two standards of protection of foreigners in China which he suggests in reply to Mr. Sze's statement of the Chinese attitude. When a foreigner objects to the abolition of extraterritoriality on the ground that conditions in China do not yet warrant his doing so, there is no common ground on which to argue with him, for invariably he claims to be the final judge of those pre-requisite conditions. But when he suggests that China must accord him a certain standard of protection before he can safely relinquish his special treaty rights, it is possible to test the fairness and adequacy of that standard in the light of international practice and, as he chooses, of the Golden Rule.

The Editor's Standard of Protection

In this article we shall examine the first standard suggested by the editor, which is stated in this form: "China is in no position to give the foreigner the same protection as he receives in his own land, using protection in the broadest sense, and if the Nationalists desire all limitations on their power in this country to be removed they have the remedy in their own hands." This standard, we contend, is supported neither by international practice nor by common sense.

Alien Compared With Citizen

To begin with, if the editor meant by the "broadest sense" of protection all the rights, privileges and immunities which a person receives in reference to his life, liberty and property, it requires little legal knowledge to realize that these vary according to whether he is a citizen in his national state or an alien in a foreign state. As a citizen, he derives his legal rights from the fundamental law of the land which is the product of a number of factors characteristic of his own people, such as social concepts of right and wrong conditions of livelihood, political beliefs, historical experience, and other elements of culture. As an alien, his rights are granted and regulated by the municipal law of the state of his residence, which is determined by another set of conditions peculiar to that particular nation. Inasmuch as these conditioning factors, hence, legal principles and political system, are in no two countries the same, the rights, privileges and immunities which a person receives in his own country must differ, in extent and nature, from what he receives in a foreign country. If an American laborer chooses to work in China, he cannot fairly demand to be protected by the same laws as he would be in the United States, such as the Minimum Wage Law or the Employers' Liability Act. On the other hand, if a Chinese chooses to reside in the United States, he cannot complain of his freedom being restricted by the Volstead Act.

Moreover, one's legal status as a citizen is essentially different from his status as an alien. For instance, he is given political rights in his national state which are usually denied him in a foreign state. As a citizen, he possesses protection of a political character through his right to vote and to elect. But as an alien, his protection is limited, so far as municipal law is concerned, to the enforcement of such rights as are granted to him by statute or treaty. Or again, as a citizen, he is allowed to own real property, to own shares in national vessels, or to engage in coasting trade or inland navigation. But as an alien, he is forbidden to do so in a foreign country. The fact that foreigners in China do enjoy certain special privileges of both political and economic nature, is no refutation of this statement, for they are the exception and not the rule of international law. To say that a foreigner in China is entitled to the same treatment which he receives in his own land is, therefore, either a loose, ambiguous statement which means nothing, or an assertion arising from ignorance of elementary legal concepts concerning the status of citizens and aliens.

Differing Legal Concepts and Systems

On the other hand, if the editor meant by protection, administrative and judicial protection of such rights as are granted to the alien—which is the narrow sense of protection and its proper sense in international law—then he is confronted with the fact that machineries for such protection as well as legal concepts concerning it differ with different countries owing to national peculiarities in systems of law, administration and justice, which makes it impossible for any government to give the alien strictly the same measure of protection as he receives in his own land—leaving aside the question of the justice of such a

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The "What and "Why" of the Testing Bureaus

P. W. TSOU (鄒秉文)

SINCE the organization of the Shanghai Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities there has been some misunderstanding, particularly on the part of foreign merchants, concerning the purpose and function of these bureaus. A detailed explanation at this juncture seems to be in order.

I. REASONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BUREAUS.

a. The request of foreign governments

In June, 1927, a memorandum was received from the U. S. Department of Agriculture through the American Minister in which it was stated that "hair, wool, leather, and meats shall not be allowed to be imported to the U. S. unless they are accompanied by export certificates issued by the government officials in charge of animal health of the exporting country". In 1924, a similar memorandum was received from the Government of the Netherlands in regard to the importation of Chinese vegetables and fruits to the Dutch India. It is at once clear that the responsibility for the quality of export goods rests upon the exporting country, and that governments would much rather rely upon the certificates issued by the governments of the exporting countries than to undertake the inspection and testing themselves. It is because of this fact that the Inspection Bureau for hair, wool, leather and meats was established at Tientsin by the old Ministry of Agriculture and Labor and it is for this same reason that the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor is establishing Bureaus of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities at different ports at the present time.

b. To increase export trade

Due to the reason stated above, many countries prohibit the importation of certain Chinese products, e.g., the U. S. Government has prohibited the importation of Chinese meats and canned goods for the reason that the Chinese Government has no official bureaus of inspection. To extend the market of these products the way points undoubtedly to the establishment of government inspection bureaus and to so conduct them as to receive the confidence of foreign governments. It is with this end in view that the Ministry is establishing such bureaus.

To maintain and elevate the credit of Chinese products and to protect the interests of both native and foreign merchants

Goods exported to a foreign country without export certificates run the risk of being confiscated or returned upon arrival at the port of entry. Such losses should not be necessary. A case in point is in 1920 when a shipment of eggs to Great Britain was returned due to lack of examination before exportation and found unfit for human food. To insure against such losses to the merchants inspection bureaus should be established.

d. To protect home industry

While the responsibility for inspection should rest with the exporting country, the importing country can not entirely ignore it. Prohibition may be placed on certain products as a safeguard, but not on all imports without certificates. Occasionally inspection may be necessary and governments do maintain such bureaus for the inspection of imports. There being no such bureaus established in China heretofore, goods of all kinds whether good or bad can be imported to China without any restriction. This year a large shipment of cotton seeds was imported from the U. S. Evidently it was shipped without examination and treatment prior to exportation. These seeds were found to have come from a district specially abundant in "Boll Weebil". If such seeds were allowed to be imported without restriction and inspection and used in cotton field without treatment, the harm they would do to our cotton industry can not be estimated.

It is for these reasons that the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor is establishing bureaus of inspection and we presume that they constitute the reasons why other governments maintain their bureaus of inspection.

II. HISTORY OF THE ORGANISATION OF THE BUREAUS

For the reasons enumerated above, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor first drafted a set of regulations governing the inspection and testing of exports and bye-laws for the organization of inspection bureaus. These regulations and bye-daws were passed by the State Council of the National Government. In March, notice was served to the Ministers of the various governments through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In the same month the Shanghai Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities was organised and the writer was appointed commissioner. In May, the Hankow Bureau was organised with Dr. Y. T. Wu, formerly chief engineer of the Hanyang Iron Works, as commissioner. The Bureaus at Tientsin, Tsingtao, Canton and other ports are in the process of organisation. Such is the brief history of the organisation of the bureaus.

III. WORK OF THE SHANGHAI BUREAU

According to instructions from the Ministry, the Bureau is to first undertake inspection of exports only. On April 1, the Cotton Testing Department was organised, and official inspection of export cotton began on the same date. The primary work of this Department is to test the moisture content of commercial cotton. The harm caused by excessive moisture content of cotton had been long recognised by those engaged in the cotton industry. Cotton, in its normal state, contains a certain amount of moisture. Excessive amounts are due to watering with a view to increase the weight and thereby obtaining additional profit. Such practices were formerly prevalent in Egypt, but later it was wiped out mainly due to the establishment of inspection bureaus by the government. Such result is expected to be attained here in China by the same method, thereby protecting the interests of the cotton industry, as well as increasing the commercial credit of Chinese cotton in the world market.

On May 1, the Animal and Animal Products Testing Department was organised. At present, inspection is applied only to export ham, lard, casings, and canned goods. Inspection on other products such as hair, wool, leather, hide, etc., will be commenced as soon as equipment for same is ready.

The Raw Silk Testing Department is at present in the process of organisation. Because of the fact that silk testing requires elaborate equipment, it will take some time before it can be officially organised.

One thing must be mentioned in connection with the organisation of all the departments. Before any department is established not only sufficient equipment must be secured, but also a staff who really know their business, and are competent to perform and carry out the respective tests.

IV. PERSONNEL OF THE DEPARTMENTS

The head of the Cotton Testing Department is Mr. Y. T. Yeh, Master of Agriculture from Georgia University U.S.A. specialised in cotton work, who has been Professor in the College of Agriculture of National Southeastern University for eight years. Mr. Yeh, since coming to the Bureau, has been engaged in the study of methods of getting rid of the present practice of watering cotton and in planning for the future standardisation of Chinese cotton, besides carrying on the regular routine work of testing.

The Head of the Animal and Animal Products Testing Department is Dr. S. Y. Chen, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine from Michigan State Agriculture College, U.S.A. In organising the Raw Silk Testing Department great effort is being made to secure properly trained men to take charge of the work.

While we are endeavoring to get our own citizens as far as possible for our work, yet provisions are made for the employment of foreign technical experts. At preesnt, we have Dr. H. Evangelista, a Philippine citizen, and a veterinary surgeon registered in the government of the Philippines and trained in the University of California, U.S.A., as our veterinarian. In our future Raw Silk Testing Department, it is quite likely that we shall also have some more foreign technical experts on the staff.

V. COOPERATION WITH THE MERCHANTS

Since the aim of the bureau is to render service to our commerce and industry, knowledge of trade conditions and cooperation with the merchants concerned is of paramount importance. In our Cotton Testing Department we have

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*Mr. P. W. Tsou, the writer of this article dealing with the recently-created Bureaus of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities, is a graduate in agricultural science of Cornell University. Formerly he was dean of the College of Agriculture of National Southeastern University at Nanking, a position which he held for twelve years. Since March of this year Dean Tsou has been Commissioner of the Shanghai Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities exported from Shanghai to foreign countries, an institution belonging to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor.

The Significance of the Feng Yu-Hsiang Case

If Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, the head of the Kuominchun, is finally forced out of the political picture in China, as now seems likely, it will represent an interesting transition in government in this country that is of very great interest and significance. The significance is due to the fact that while Feng is forced to step aside, the Government, at the same time is being inevitably forced to adopt the program which Feng gave as his reason for opposing the Central authorities. Situations such as this often develop in Western Governments, where political leaders are unable to acquire political power through election to office, but live to see their proposals incorporated into laws of the state.

Something along this line is now apparently happening in China, if the reports regarding the present general conference of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, mean anything more than pious resolutions. Aside from the element of personalities, Feng's chief charge against the National Government was based on the grounds that it was not carrying out the aims of the Kuomintang as originally envisaged by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and incorporated in his "Three Principles of the People." That the Government is now making serious preparations for tackling this problem—most of which comes under the heading of social legislation—was indicated in the proposals which have been brought before the Third General Conference of the Central Executive and circulated to the press this week by the *Kuo Min* news agency. In this long list of proposals, aside from purely party measures and measures pertaining to foreign relations, there appear the following proposals which Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang alleged the Government was not carrying out:

The Social Program

1—Actual measures for the suupression of banditry.

2—Ascertaining the amount and status of the land tax with the object of making reductions in the interest of tenants as well as land-owners.

3—Definite encouragement of agriculture, forestry and farmer-village cooperation.

4—Compulsory education and measures for its enforcement.

5—Development of the use of electricity and construction of railways, particularly in the Northwest.

6—Compilation of statistics pertaining to labor and industrial conditions in the country in order to formulate the basis for improvement of the workers' conditions and regulation of working hours.

7—Prohibition of the use of opium and habit-forming drugs through scientific study.

8—Conservancy work in the Huai Valley and along the Grand Canal and Yellow River.

9—The taking of the census of population and survey of farm land.

10—The study of currency unification and financial rehabilitation through the employment of experts by the Ministry of Finance.

11—Definite measures for the reform of the salt-tax system and regulation of the price of salt under the government monopoly.

12—The development of a budget governing revenues and expenditures.

13—Regulation of the mining industry.

14—Treatment and assistance toward Mongolians, Tibetans, Manchurians, and Mohammedans with the object of placing all races on an equal footing.

15—Improvement of the Judiciary System.

How to Carry it Out

In order to carry out the foregoing, the present meeting of the Central Executive is expected to reach a decision on various matters pertaining to the period of political tutelage, the completion of the organization of the five yuans, effective enforcement of the system of a pervision and examination of officials from the standpoint of appointment and dismissal, readjustment of relations between the central and provincial governments, determination of the power and duties of the various Ministries of the Government, and finally the establishment of district supervisory officials of the Supervisory Yuan.

From the standpoint of foreign affairs, the meeting of the Central Executive Committee is expected to decide definitely the governmental policy in respect to extraterrtoriality, abrogation of so-called unequal treaties, rendition of the concessions, leased territories, etc.

This means that the National Government is actually trying to get down to business on the program which was outlined at the beginning, even before the launching of the military drive from Canton. Much has happened since the original policy was decided upon at Canton. The Northern drive was successful, only to split up in an internal fight, due to the question of communism and Russian participation. Since the split at Hankow there have been other "splits" until many observers have begun to wonder whether the Kuomintang ever would be able to get back to its original program which was announced as the real purpose of the revolution. Although few members of the Kuomintang, apparently, have realized it, the recent fight with and elimination of the so-called Kwangsi Clique in the Party to be followed almost immediately with another and more formidable clash with the Feng Yu-hsiang faction, have indicated a dangerous drift back toward military feudalism, the very thing the Kuomintang set itself out to eliminate. Therefore, it is refreshing that the crisis with the powerful Feng faction, has apparently had the effect of forcing the Government back into the real path of the revolution, which is the only path that can be followed if a complete break-up is to be avoided. The crisis with Feng has forced this, the reason being that those elements in the Kuomintang which are really devoted to the social-revolutionary program, have more or less allied with the Christian General, although most of them have realized that an alliance with Feng only meant a stepping stone to what they actually wished to accomplish.

The leaders of the Kuomintang, apparently, have now realized that their best defense against Feng is to adopt the program which Feng claimed was not being carried out. If the Central Executive is sincere in this the trouble with Feng will gradually pass, for after all it is policies which really count rather than personalities.

Status of the Feng-Chiang Crisis

While most of the work of the present session of the Central Executive is in the hands of various sub-committees, the matter of dismissing Feng Yu-hsiaag from the Committee, apparently has been definitely decided upon and the filling of his place by Wong Peh-chun, Minister of Communications. However, there have been recent signs of a more concilitory policy toward Feng. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is reported to have informed Gen. Yen Hsi-shan that the order for Feng's arrest will be cancelled if Feng will resign his position as the head of the Kuominchun and go abroad. The reason for this action has been due to the unexpected deadlock which has developed in connection with Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, whose services the National Government still requires in the North, despite the fact that he, with Feng, belongs to the general class of "militarists" which the Kuomintang set out to eliminate and which must be eliminated if civilian government is ever to be established. The deadlock with Yen has developed because of the obvious impossibility of Yen to maintain his position in the event war against Feng is decided upon. Shansi province, which Yen controls, cannot be defended from the western boundary, which means against Feng. Therefore, if war is decided upon, Feng probably would move into Shansi, oust Yen, and then might, conceivably, move on over into Peiping and establish another government. Therefore, Yen has been working for peace, primarily to hold his own position and according to report, he has notified Nanking that he will retire in the event of war being decided upon.

Splitting Up Feng' Forces

While these political developments have been taking place in the North, most reports seem to agree that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has succeeded in splitting up Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's forces by enticing away from Feng some of his most important subordinates, the chief one being Gen. Han Fu-chu, who is supposed to control some 70,000 of Feng's troops. Just what terms were offered Gen. Han are not known, but he has indicated his terms by his moving into Chengchow at the junction of the Lung-Hai and Peiping-Hankow Railways and notifying everybody that he intends to control Honan province in future. It therefore appears that this, plus a financial consideration, was the inducement that brought Han to the side of the Government. Marshal Feng, in the meantime, apparently has withdrawn to Tungkwan section on the border between Honan and Shengsi province where he is said to have some 70,000 troops, probably the best troops in the Kuominchun organization. Latest reports have it that Feng has stated as one of the conditions for his retirement that his forces be maintained intact, although taken over by the Central Government. It is still impossible to determine whether there is to be peace or war, but that the situation has eased tremendously, is evident on all sides, despite the fact that the Government

is continuing without cessation its unmistakable war preparations. This is all to the good, for if the Government is forced to fight, it must make a good job of it and definite war preparations now may prevent a war after all.

Reverting again to the political phases of the Feng complications, the following communication, from a member of the Feng camp is of interest to students of the underlying problems facing the Central Government.

A REVALUATION OF THE REVOLUTION

Editor, The China Weekly Review:—

Sir,-

The National Revolution has been waged by the Kuomintang and the chief instrument of the Kuomintang is the Three People's Principles.

While Dr. Sun lived there was no question as to leadership; his word was law, not only to the Party but to the Nationalist Government as well. To be sure, there were serious disagreements and personal differences among the Party leaders; but so great was Dr. Sun's authority that Party solidarity was never threatened. He had only to pronounce his opinion and at once there was unity. Had he lived to this day, China's internal situation as well as its international position would have been vastly different from what they are today. That he should have died when he did, was, no doubt, not only a fatal blow to the political party which he founded but also a great misfortune to hundreds millions of humanity who were looking forward to seeing a regime which would govern in the interest of the people. But with his passsing, the National Revolution also lost its meaning, and the movement which had been started against a personal dictatorship of militarists and had, as its object, the establishment of a popular government of the people, for the people and by the people, through the instumentality People's Congress, as instructed by the late Party Leader before his death, degenerated into another struggle among selfish and ambitious militarists of a new type. For after the conclusion of the Northern Punitive Expedition the shifting of power, which fact must be regarded as the only sign of the success of the Revolution, never took place. Just as after the Revolution of 1911, when instead of a republican national congress giving expression to the wishes of the people, a group of powerful mandarinate militarists seized control of the government and immediately fell to scrambling for territory, so after the conclusion of the military stage of the National Revolution in 1928, a new crop of Kuomintang militarists challenged one another in the same struggle for power, and Dr. Sun's death-bed message for the convocation of a National People's Congress was like a voice in the wilderness, drowned in the din of the battle cry of the "New Republic." In the light of the present situation the following prophetic words of the late Leader ring reproachingly in our ears:-

Men Who Want To Be King

"So we in our Revolution have chosen Democracy, first, that we may be following the world current, and second, that we may reduce the period of civil war. From ancient times in China, men of great ambition have all wanted to be king. Thus, when Lin Pang saw Chin Shih Hwang riding out, he said, 'That is the way for men of valor,' and Hsiang-Yu also said, 'Let me usurp his place.' From one generation to another, there has been no end to this unscrupulous greed for power. When I launched the Revolution, six or seven out of every ten who came to our support had imperialistic ideas, but after we made it known that our revolutionary principles aimed not only at the overthrow of the Manchus but also at the establishment of a republic, this group gradually got rid of their selfish ambitions. But there are still a few among them who, even in this thirteenth year of the Republic, cling to the old hope of becoming king, and this is the reason why even among our followers there were some who fought against each other. When we first proclaimed our Revolution, we lifted up the rights of the people as the basis upon which to build our Republic, with the hope that this would prevent the rivalry for imperial power. But, alas! there are some people who are stupid and unreformable; you can do nothing with them."

And it is the same in the eighteenth year of the Republic as it was in the thirteenth. The number of those who "wanted to be king" may have been considerably reduced and the present "rivalry for imperial power" may better be described as an attempt at personal dictatorship by this "stupid and unreformable" aspirant to the throne. But the the fact that a modern Liu Pang or Hsiang Yu exists, masquerading, though he is, under the cloak of the Three People's Principles and The Five Power Constitution, at the same showing an "unscrupulous greed for power" is reminiscent of the days of Yuan Shih-kai and Wu Pei-fu.

What's Wrong With The Kuomintang?

If, as has been said, the National Revolution has failed, it would be pertinent to ask why it has failed. The answer must be found in the inefficacy of the Kuomintang.

In point of number the Kuomintang possesses a membership of not over one million persons which figure represents but a very small percentage of the entire population of the country. For such a small organization to be effective in enforcing its will upon the entire Chinese people, it must devise a dictatorial system. That this was fully realized by the Party leaders is evidenced by the fact that one of the major Kuomintang slogans is "Rule the country through the Party". But unfortunately the Party leaders have wrongly interpreted it, either unknowingly through lack of knowledge or deliberately for ulterior motives. Instead of a dictatorial Party regime, it has, since the death of its founder, degenerated into a bureaucratic despotism which now, due to the stupidity of one and the cowardice of the rest, is gradually assuming the aspect of absolute autocracy.

It will be asked, perhaps, why personal dictatorship has succeeded in other countries, notably in Italy, Turkey and Russia, but failed in China? The obvious answer is that such a system of despotism would have succeeded even in China if the would-be dictator were a man of the calibre of Mussolini, Kemal Pasha or Lenin. Had Dr. Sun lived and had he aspired to the role he would undoubtedly have succeeded. But like all real leaders of men, he was a great Commoner: one of them, eager and willing in work with the people and for the people, but not over them,

Indifference of The People

The other and perhaps the more fundamental reason for failure of the Kuomintang is due to the resistance and indifference of the people towards it. As a race, we are a peace-loving and peaceful people; but it is not in our nature to submit ourselves meekly to any dictation. We are essentially a compromising people and in the tendency to compromise in almost everything lies both our strength and our weakness. The momentous events of China during the past two decades have shown that no political issue, ideal or principle was too fundamental to admit of a compromise. Moreover, the idea of a Party domination, in the modern sense of the term, was something new in our experience. In the course of five thousand years of our known history we had developed a system of government suitable only to our peculier nature—a *laissez faire* system and an attitude of indifference. Though decidedly a homogeneous race, we are, all of us, individualists, each minding his own business and taking little or no interest in the other fellow's affairs. For centuries we have been taught "to sweep the snow before our own door and take no heed of the frost on our neighbor's roof."

For this reason, it is quite questionable whether, with the dictatorship of the Party firmly established, the Kuomintang could have carried out its program. Its superficial contact with the masses, coupled with the lack of a political consciousness on the part of the latter, would soon undermine this dictatorship and render the Party useless. Paradoxical as it may seem, the Kuomintang is at once the producer and the product of the National Revolution. Its value to the country, therefore, is not as a Revolutionary Party; for as such, it no longer exists. Rather, its value lies in its spirit and principles which will continue to serve as the goal toward which the enlightened leaders of China will strive to attain. When the Kuomintang will have sunk into oblivion its principles of a Modern Government for China will still be the underlying principles of the government of New China.

Infringement of Trademark

The British-American Tobacco Co. has brought a case of infringement of trademark angainst eight Chinese shopkeepers in the Hongkew and West Hongkew districts. It was charged that the defendants were selling an imitation of the company's "Victory" cigarettes. The defence of the shopkeepers was that the cigarettes had been bought in good faith and in the belief that they were genuine "Victory" cigarettes, from a salesman who purported to be an employee of the B.A.T. The case was heard in the Provisional Court before Judge Chau and the Senior Consul's Deputy, S L. Burdett.

Six Missionaries Captured by Bandits

Six foreign missionaries have been captured by bandits in southeast Honan, according to word received June 8 by the China Inland Mission at Hankow from Shekichen. The captives are Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Weller and Mr. and Mrs. John Walker and child of the C.I.M. at Shekichen and Miss J. P. Brook of the C.I.M. at Kaifeng.

Conservancy Plans For The Yangtze Delta

BY E. W. LANE, C. E.

SOME of the most complex and interesting engineering problems in the world are found in the Yangtze Delta. There is probably no other region in the world where the welfare of the populace is so intimately connected with hydraulic questions. In this large area the water courses, natural and artificial are used to irrigate the rice, the principal article of diet; they form the most widely used method of transportation; they serve as channels to carry away the excess rainfall; and they supply food in the form of fish and aquatic plants. But they also bring suffering and disaster when they overflow, destroying the crops and the lives of men and animals. For centuries the problems of this region have occupied the minds of some of China's ablest men, and many remarkable hydraulic works which they built are still to be found. The development of the science of hydraulic engineering during the last century has been so rapid, however, that the impossibilities of a century ago are easy accomplishments today, and many of the problems of this region, the solution of which seemed wellnigh impossible to the old school engineers, are easily within the ability of modern engineering to solve. Very few conservancy works along modern lines have been built in the Yangtze Delta, although there has been considerable planning. With the location of the national capital at Nanking, this region becomes the front-door of the nation, and no more worthwhile public works could be undertaken by the Chinese Government than these improvements in its own front-yard. Indeed, they are absolutely necessary if the program of the great Sun Yat-sen, "the elevation of China to a position of freedom and equality among the nations" is to be accomplished. Moreover, the immediate carrying out of these works offers a solution not only of the famine problem of the region, but also the equally pressing one of reabsorbing into civil pursuits of the great number of men now in the army by employing them on the construction work. In addition it would greatly reduce the bandit problem, by providing work for large numbers of them who have taken up banditry only as a last resort,

The Yangtze River Delta

The Yangtze River has never formed a delta such as is found at the mouth of the Mississippi or Nile Rivers. The tide rushing back and forth up the Yangtze, has prevented such a formation for it has carried the silt out to sea where it is deposited and later washed up by the waves to form the land. So great is the quantity of sediment carried by the river that this building of the coast goes rapidly on and towns formerly on the sea coast are now well inland. Since this deposit is from the ocean, it is made only to the height of the high tide, and therefore the entire delta is level and at about the high tide elevation. The delta of the Yangtze River (See Figure 1) extends from Hangchow northward to about a hundred miles north of Shanghai, where it merges into a similar delta formed by the Huai and Yellow Rivers. The western limit of this region is the highland extending from Hangchow northward through Chinkiang and Yangchow toward Hungtze Lake. The whole delta region is intensely cultivated and forms one of the richest parts of the Chinese nation.

Flood Control for the Huai River

The outstanding hydraulic problem in the Yangtze Delta region is protection against the floods from the Huai River. The Huai River is unique in that it has no mouth, and the solution of the flood problem consists in giving it one. Providing an outlet for a river of 50,000 square miles drainage area, or greater than that of the Seine in France, through a country thickly settled and cultivated to the last available acre, is no mean engineering problem.

The destructive flooding from the Huai River has developed within historic times. Prior to the year 1194, this river was a normal stream and its floods did not cause unusual damage. In that year the Yellow River, "China's Sorrow" broke its bounds and took a new course, joining the Huai River about 50 miles from the mouth. The Yellow River carries immense quantities of silt, part of which it immediately began to deposit in the bed of the Huai River, gradually obstructing more and more the waters of this river and causing serious flooding further upstream on it. To keep the Huai flood water from coming southward into the Yangtze delta region, an immense barrier known as the Great Dike was constructed from the highland at the west edge of the delta to the junction of the Yellow and Huai Rivers. For a time this was successful, but as the Yellow River continued to still further restrict the Huai outlet, the dike was occasionally breached and then more frequently until finally all effort to hold it was abandoned. A second line of defence was built along the east bank of the Great Canal, to force the waters which flow through the breach in the dike to flow southward to the Yangtze River without entering the rich lands each side of the canal. This defence, too, proved inadequate, and the breaches in it became so frequent that artificial spillways have been provided in order to better control the flow into this region during great floods when the levees are inadequate. It is interesting to note in passing that after many years of discussion spillways have just been adopted for controlling the floods of the Mississippi River, while in China they have been in use for 200 years. In years of great floods an immense region north of the Great Dike is flooded, and also most of the Yangtze Delta north of the Yangtze River.

Selection of the Best Plan

Many plans have been made to control these floods. Some of them propose to take all of the flow of the Huai River eastward to the Yellow Sea; some plan to take it all southward to the Yangtze River, and still others to take part to the Yellow Sea and part to the Yangtze. As Consulting Engineer for the Kiangsu Grand Canal Improvement Board, the writer spent three years in the region effected by the floods. During this period the great flood of 1921 occurred, and the preparation of plans to prevent a repetition of the disaster were undertaken. For a great problem like this there are many solutions, but only one best solution. There are many plans which would give protection, but one that will give the greatest degree of protection for the least cost. To reach that solution it is necessary first to outline all the possible methods and make preliminary plans and estimates of each one. A comparison of these preliminary plans and estimates will show that most of the possible plans are hopelessly inferior, and can therefore be eliminated. The remaining ones can then be worked out more in detail, and a second comparison will probably eliminate all but the best. If it does not, a third stage of still more thorough working out of the details of the remaining plans will have to be carried out. When the best plan is thus established, it will then be worked out in the detail necessary for its construction. It is not a short process, but it is the only way to be sure to arrive at the best solution, and the cost of the engineering studies is so much less than that of the construction work that great savings are possible by this method.

It was on such a program the writer started work after the flood of 1921. Unfortunately, however, the repair of the flood control works damaged in the 1921 flood exhausted the resources of the Grand Canal Board, and only a little could be accomplished beyond the outlining of the possible plans, which included all of those formerly proposed, and a number not before considered. It can be positively stated however that the best plan for the solution of the Huai River flood problem has not yet been established. Of the plans proposed, some seem nearly impossible, others probably have more merit, and still others seem very promising; but no studies of sufficient thoroughness to establish which one is the best have ever been made. The writer has intentionally refrained from forming definite opinions from the data so far available, because so often he has seen plans, sometimes of great magnitude, hastily adopted, only to find that some other method would have been much better. Considerable progress toward a solution of the Huai River problem has been made, however, and with a vigorous prosecution of the investigations, some parts of the project which are common to all the best plans could soon be determined upon and undertaken, and a short time later the final decision on the major features of the plan made and construction begun.

Modernization of the Grand Canal

Another important conservancy work which should be undertaken is the modernization of the Grand Canal. Until about a hundred years ago this waterway was probably the greatest hydraulic engineering feat in existence. Even today it is by far the longest artificial waterway in the world. For

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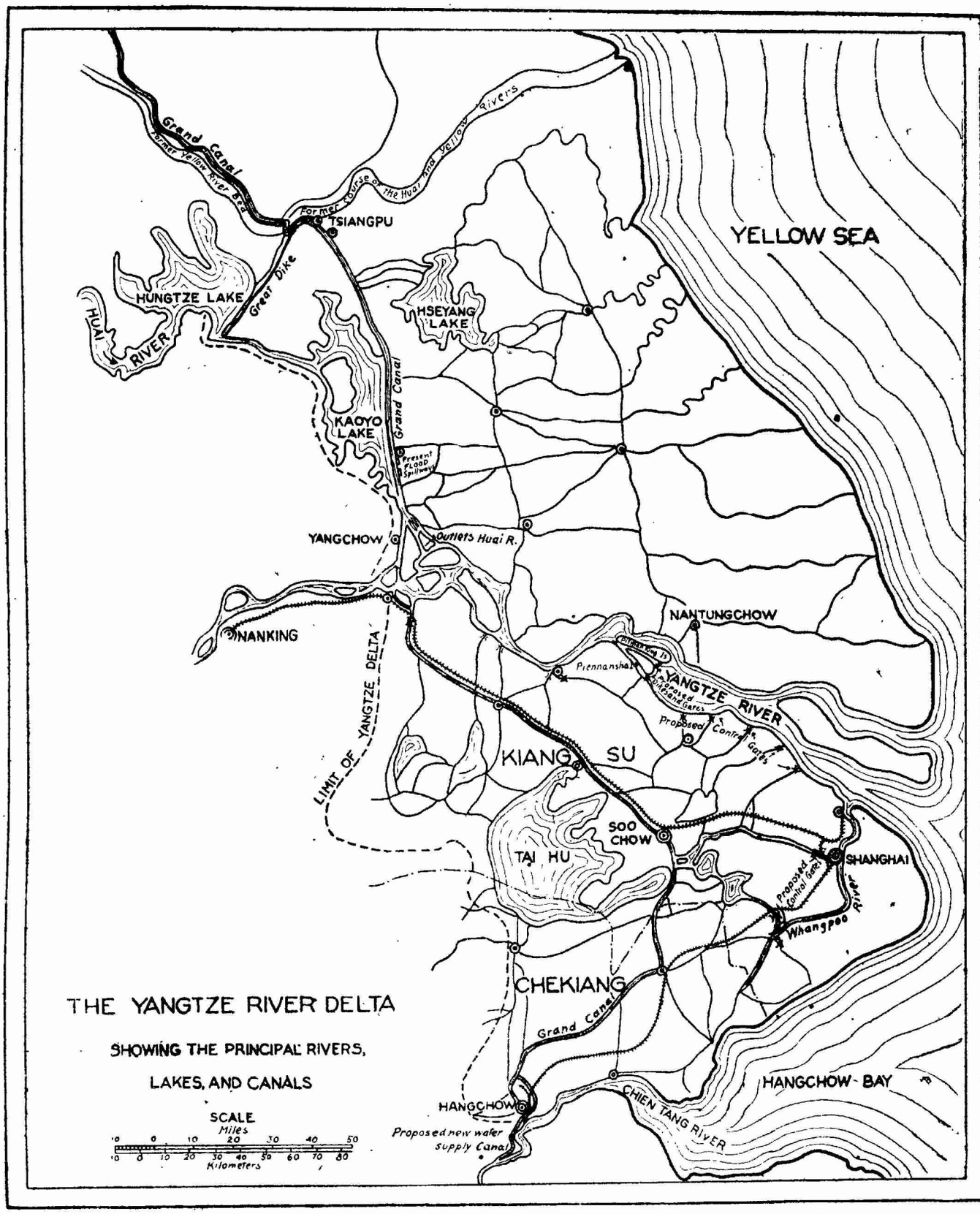

many centuries it was a world wonder, but it was not improved and the great progress of recent years has left it far behind.

The canal in the Yangtze Delta is divided into two sections by the Yangtze River. That portion south of the river is nearly level and has little or no current. This portion is in much better shape than that north of the river. Little need be done to it but dredging in the shallow or constricted places.

The section north of the river performs several functions. It acts as an outlet for part of the Huai River water and for a portion of the flow of the Yi and Ssh Rivers. These streams descend out of the Shantung hills and part of their discharge comes down the Grand Canal. It also serves as a distributer of irrigation water to the land to the east. The water levels in the canal are higher than the land to the east of it, and a great many masonry sluices extend through the canal banks to regulate the flow of the water from it to the canal system in the lower land. The canal also furnishes means of communication with a large, rich portion of the Yangtze Delta. All of these functions are so important that they must be incorporated in any scheme of modernization of the canal unless other and expensive works are constructed to take care of them. The improvemet of this section of the canal is not a difficult task, however, but would require only the construction of one major structure, a modern lock and movable dam, and rather extensive dredging. The present irrigation sluices would all have to be altered to fit the new conditions.

Although the canal improvement is intimately connected with the Huai flood control problem, the modernization of this famous waterway need not await the solution of the problem, but should be undertaken immediately. This improvement should be extended to cover the entire length of the canal as soon as possible, but since this paper is concerned only with the Yangtze Delta, the problems of the other portion will not be described.

Interior Drainage

Another project which must be undertaken north of the Yangtze River is the providing of adequate drainage for the rich agricultural region east of the Grand Canal lying between the Yangtze River and the old bed of the Huai and Yellow Rivers. This rich country has a remarkably complete system of canals, but the outlets to the sea and the Yangtze River have been allowed to fall into disrepair. When the gate structures were no longer safe, the canals were dammed off to keep out the sea water when typhoons raise high tides along the sea coast. A large part of the work required to drain the region would consist of rehabilitating these old outlets, but a number of large modern canals and gate structures would have to be built to provide drainage which we would now consider adequate.

Sea Coast Reclamation

Along the coast north of the Yangtze River is a strip of land newly made by the sea. This land is adequately protected from overflow by typhoon tides. Some of it still contains too much sale to be suitable for cultivation. A number of reclamation projects in this region were undertaken in the past, but many were inadequately financed and failed. With adequate dikes and canals, however, carefully and conservatively developed, much of this region could be turned into a fertile farming country, which woutd pay the Government a large return on its investment in reclamation works.

Improvements along the Yangtze River

Three kinds of improvements are desirable along the Yangtze River in the delta region: flood protection, bank protection and reclamation. In high water times the water surface in the river is above the level of the land in the upper end of the delta region, and flooding is prevented by levees. Near the mouth of the river the levels are often so raised by typhoons that levees are necessary there also. Many of the existing levees are inadequate in thickness and height. Through them extend sluices which are in a poor state of repair and are a constant source of danger. The entire system should be revamped; the levees built higher and thicker, and provided with safe sluices of modern construction. If it is found that the best solution to the Huai River problem is to carry more water to the Yangtze River than has come in the past, the levees must be raised to take care of the additional height of floods which will be caused by this extra water.

Another situation demanding attention is the protection of the Yangtze River where the river is annually cutting off large areas of the richest farm land. Bank protection works on a large river are very expensive, and care will have to be taken that more money is not spent than the value of the lands destroyed would justify. It is possible however that a deflection of the river currents might be brought about slowly at an expense which would well justify the work. The magnitude of the losses involved justify a thorough study of this problem.

The possibility of reclaiming large areas of land now overflowed by the Yangtze River has been suggested. Some of this land is now exposed at low tide. Extensive plans have been proposed, some of which would restrict the river to a narrow course, and reclaim the remainder of the great estuary by causing the river to deposit its silt in the areas which it is desired to build up. The writer believes that some of the suggestions have been too optimistic, but there is unquestionably a large area which could be reclaimed at an expense much less than the cost. It is believed that the sale of the land reclaimed in these areas could be a considerable source of revenue to the Government. Probably the area which should be undertaken first is that lying behind Pitman-King (or Liuhaisha) and Piennansha Islands near Nantungchow. This area could during the reclamation period be used as a great settling basin for water used in irrigation, as will be explained later, and the silt settled out of the irrigation water gradually building up and reclaiming the now flooded areas.

The Delta South of the Yangtze River

The delta region south of the Yangtze containing the famous cities of Shanghai, Hangchow and Soochow, offers as interesting problems as that to the north of the river. Those who have passed through by boat or on the Hangchow-Shanghai-Nanking Railway can hardly help having been impressed with the resources and beauty of the region, with its great rice and cotton fields and mulberry groves. The proper amount of rainfall brings prosperity, for it means a bounteous rice harvest, but too much spells loss and want to the vast population; and too little rain is even worse, for this not only causes the rice to suffer from lack of irrigation water, but also interferes with the navigation of the canals. Briefly stated, the problem in this region is to provide means of getting rid of the excess water in wet years, and providing a greater supply in the dry ones. This is a considerable problem, but considering the vast benefit which will follow, the writer believes it can be very cheaply done. Nature has provided a great pumping system in the tides which can be utilized both to drain the region and to supply it with water, and most of the works necessary are already in existence. It is doubtful if any country, even Holland. has a thicker networth of canals than this part of the Yangtze delta. These will serve to carry off the water in times of flood and to distribute the dry year irrigation supply to every part of the plain. The construction of control works and a few more canals is all that is necessary.

The range from high to low tide at the mouth of the Yangtze River averages about seven feet, and varies from four to nine feet under ordinary conditions, although the tide level is sometimes raised much higher by typhoons. Because of the great discharge of the Yangtze River, no salt water flows up the Yangtze under ordinary conditions. With every rising tide the water rushes up the Yangtze and up its tributary, the Whangpoo River, into the delta region. As the tide falls, the water runs out again. If control structures were placed on these streams, so that in flood years the water would rush out as the tide went down, but would be prevented from running in again when the tide rose, the discharge from the interior region could be greatly increased. These structures would be provided with locks or other means of passing boats through when the control gates were closed. It would probably not be feasible to put control works across the Whangpoo below Shanghai, on account of the interference which this would cause with the great commerce of that port. Perhaps the control works would have to be located as far up as the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway bridge. All the principal tributaries of the Whangpoo entering the river below these control works should have similar gate structures, and as many of the minor ones as justify such an expenditure. The more nearly complete the control of all these streams is, the greater will be the ability of the system to reduce flooding. Control gates could also be put on many of the canals leading from the interior of the plain to the Yangtze River, and the gates already in existence could in many cases be altered to function more efficiently. In ordinary years these control gates would stand open, and conditions would be the same as now.

This system, formed as it is of many independent units, can be carried out gradually as funds become available, although some sort of loan arrangement to obtain the funds required for construction would be better, since it would provide the relief which would be worth many times the cost at an earlier date.

Dry Season Irrigation

For the northern portion of the plain south of the river, the waters of the Yangtze can be used more extensively in dry seasons to supply the deficiency of irrigation water. The same control gates which in high water seasons are set to allow the water to flow out as the tide falls, but prevent it from flowing back when the tide rises, can be reversed in operation so they permit the water to flow in, but not out. This has been done in the past to a certain extent, but a much greater development is possible. Near the northern end of the plain, the river level during summer floods is higher than the land, and water to irrigate the land would flow out of the river even at low tide. In the past there has been considerable difficulty with the Yangtze silt filling up the canals. With modern dredges to keep the canals excavated, they could readily be maintained without great expense. The river silt is a great benefit to agriculture since it increases the fertility of the soil, and it is not improbable that this advantage alone would more than pay for the canal maintenance. For part of the water from the Yangtze the silt could, if desired, be settled out in the area behind Pitman-King and Piennansha Islands as previously mentioned. Across the upper and lower ends of the channels behind these islands dikes could be built with water gates in them, through which water could be admitted at high tide. This could be allowed to settle in this great overflow area, and the desilted water then admitted to the interior canals. It may be found desirable to have a large canal leading from the settling pond area to the Tai Lake near Soochow to distribute the clarified water. If so, this should be excavated deeply enough to be used for steamboat navigation connecting with the Yangtze River. This canal would be a great benefit for drainage purposes also, and the desilting basin in high water times could be used as a reservoir to store the outflow of this canal during the high tide period, when otherwise the canal could not discharge. The stored water could be emptiep from the reservoir during the following low tide. Lest it be thought

that in the desilting basin, the writer is proposing to "have the cake and eat it too", it should be remarked that after a time the basin would become filled and could no longer be used, but when it ceased to be of service in removing the silt, it would have become valuable farm land. By this time also, extensions of the reservoir area downstream may permit a second disilting basin development.

To supply the water needed in the southern end of this delta region, the flow of the Chien Tang river could be used. Studies would have to be made to determine the best way to bring this water into the plain. A canal might be constructed along the side of the river from Hangchow upstream to a suitable location for a dam high enough to force the water through the canal. This would probably involve considerable rock excavation. Another possibility would be a barrage or dam with many flood gates across the Chien Tang river near Hangchow, or possibly as far down as Haining. Structures at these locations would provide a large desilting pool, but they would be expensive to build, and at the latter place especially, the exposure of the structure to the force of the great bore and storm waves might preclude the use of that location. The connection of the Chien Tang river with the interior canal system would allow boats to pass back and forth between these waterways, dispensing with the transshipment of cargo and the more dangerous passage through the Chien Tang estuary.

Considerable areas in the Yangtze delta might be reclaimed by surrounding them with levees and pumping out the drainage water. This method is extensively used in some sections of the United States, but the conditions seem more favorable in China. The same pumps which are used to drain off the water when there is an excess can be used to pump the water to irrigate the rice fields, but in many cases the land reclaimed would be so low that it could be irrigated without pumping. In this connection it should be noticed however, that the shallow lakes of this region now serve the useful purpose of storing water during the flood seasons, and if this storage capacity is removed by reclamation the water levels will be raised in the surrounding country. This objection would not apply to small projects, as the effect would be negligable, but would become important in the case of the reclamation of Tai Lake, for instance. Large scale reclamations should be undertaken only after enlarged outlets and greater water supply is provided to compensate for that lost by the reclamation. These pumping reclamation projects could usually be carried out in small units, and therefore might be a good field for private capital, as well as for development by the Government.

From the standpoint of the hydraulic engineer, the Yangtze Delta presents practically a virgin field, full of absorbing questions and projects which, at small cost, will bring untold benefits to literally millions of poople. Most of the similar works in America have been carried out in remote and thinly settled districts, and considerable time elapsed before the areas were sufficiently settled so that the full benefit of the works could be realized. In China, however, land has a high value, it is already crowded and intensely cultivated, and labor is very cheap. Because of these conditions, the writer knows of no place where hydraulic works, with average efficiency in design and execution, can be carried out with such great promise of public benefit and high financial returns as in the Yangtze Delta region in China.

The More Potent Sun Yat-sen

(*Peking Leader, May 28*)

Four and a half years ago Dr. Sun Yat-sen came up to Peking from Canton, hoping against hope that his long-held dream of a republican government for a united China might be realized. He left day before yesterday, a mistier figure but a far more potent influence in China than when he came.

Chang Tso-lin was in control of Peking in December, 1924, with Feng Yu-hsiang as a nominal ally. Wu Pei-fu's power had just been broken by Feng's coup d'etat.

Dr. Sun was the head of an administration at Canton, and he had been doing his utmost to persuade the foreign powers to recognize this as the only legitimate government in China.

Chang had invited Sun to visit Peking, to talk over the possibilities of an agreement. Sun was ill at the time, but he came north—though it is doubtful if he had much real expectation of being able to persuade Chang to accept an agreement along the only lines which he himself could follow. Sun insisted that the Kuomintang must form and dominate any new government, while Chang wanted to keep the power in his own hands. From the beginning there was no hope of an agreement.

Even before Sun reached Peking, the strain of the trip had proved too severe. He collapsed in Tientsin, and from then on he virtually never left his sick bed. On March 12, 1925, he died. His long years of strenuous and not infrequently hazardous revolutionary activity had burned him out.

Then the apotheosis of the man began.

Pi Yun Ssu, where his body had been given temporary resting place pending the erection of a mausoleum at Nanking, became the shrine to which many came to pay their respects.

Hastily prepared notes of lectures he had delivered early in 1924 were put into book form and published as the final word of the dead leader of the revolution.

Those who had been associated with him in one way or another, and particularly those who had received his commendation, gained prestige and influence because of those contacts.

Weekly memorial services for him were inaugurated and took on for a time almost a religious character.

Increasingly he was held before the people as the fountain-head of all wisdom for the revolution in China, while his name was brought forward as the ultimate sanction for and incentive to every step.

These past four years have seen Sun Yat-sen transformed from a starkly determined but fallible revolutionary leader into the all-wise founder and guiding spirit of the revolution before whom all should bow and to whom all should turn for guidance and inspiration.

Other men, after their deaths, have been transformed in much the same way, and have become the symbols of unity and loyalty around which political or social or religious movements have turned. No man has thus caught and held people's imaginations, however, who did not have within himself certain great qualities of moral courage and unselfish devotion to what he saw as the right. These qualities Sun Yat-sen had, and it was his possession of them to a rare degree which made him the force he was while alive and the still greater force after he died.

One could wish that, with these great qualities, Dr. Sun had had somewhat more of constructive political statesmanship, and that the book which stands as his last testament to his people contained less evidence of the mental and emotional turmoil in which he lived during his final years. These lacks will be forgotten, however, long before the burning patriotism and devotion to China's welfare which were the spirit of the man will cease to be an inspiration. That inspiration—and it is much—he gave his country.

It is no small gain for China, too, that it should have acquired such a symbol to which all eyes can turn as the transformed Sun Yat-sen has become.

Through the centuries, the tangible and visible symbol of the throne served as the focal point for governmental activities and for such sense of national unity as existed. With the establishment of the Republic, this symbol disappeared—and there was no other to take its place. Affairs were in the hands of ordinary men, behind whom stood no semi-mystic authority in whose name they could speak. That lack of a unifying symbol was one of the serious handicaps on the efforts to get a new regime going.

In these four years since he died, Dr. Sun has come in no small measure to supply that lack. The leaders of today can and do speak and act under his aegis. They get from that association an authority which otherwise would not be theirs. And though some of them may at times misuse that authority, the fact that the authority is there is no small gain.

These men, too, by using his name, force comparisons between themselves and him—comparisons which help to hold them up to higher standards and which aid others to judge when and to what extent they fall short of the high standards which they profess.

Fee on Imported Fertilizer

In accordance with the regulations governing the Agricultural Products Inspection Bureau, a two per cent fee will be levied on the value of imported fertilizers in the future. This revenue will go towards meeting the expenses of the Bureau and will be used partly for beneficial work among farmers.

As the Bureau began operations on June 1, fertilizer merchants have petitioned the Ministry of Agriculture & Mines not to impose a fee exceeding one per cent. be-Minister Mr. Yeh Pei-chi, has agreed to bring the matter fore the Executive Yuan for decision.

A Defense of America's Naval Program

BY TARAKNATH DAS

(Reprinted from the China Critic for June 6)

Some Americans find it difficult to believe that President Colidge's advocacy of the ratification of the Kellogg Pact and at the same time urging the Senate to pass the Cruiser Bill are consistent to each other. But it must be remembered that the Kellogg Pact, according to many authorites of International Law, such as Prof. Borchard, and the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain, France and Japan and Mr. Kellogg himself, gives legal sanction to all wars for self-defense. By signing the Kellogg Pact, America has not given up her rights of making war in self-defense, and so she is perfectly entitled to maintain an adequate navy, as all the members of the League of Nations (except Germany) who are pledged to promote peace, are increasing their naval and other armaments, "to maintain their security."

There is no American who has studied the question of World Peace realistically will ever deny America the right to self-defense. But it may be assertd by many that America is not threatened by any nation, and America's new cruiser programme will create bad feeling, leading to an Anglo-American naval race, which might in turn lead to an Anglo-American War; and therefore America must not build any more cruisers, even if other nations continue to augment their naval armaments. These well-meaning people are ignorant of the actual international situation; if they knew it, they should do their best to direct public opinion so that Britain will be forced to reduce her naval strength to the level of that of the United States. The American pacifists, attacking American cruiser programme, and at the same time virtually supporting British claim "to rule the waves" as despotically as she has done in the past, are really hurting the cause of World Peace.

It is necessary to get a clear idea of the existing situation of world politics and its relations to naval and other armament programmes of various nations.

When the World War ended it was agreed by Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Woodrow Wilson, that France, Great Britain and the United States would ally themselves to preserve peace in terms of the Versailles Treaty, and an Anglo-American-French Alliance was signed at Paris. Because the American Senate very wisely refused to ratify it, the British Government also refused, and the whole thing was abandoned.

Then British statesmen began to fear that France might become the most dominant Power in Europe and there might arise Anglo-French rivalry; so there was a time when the British rather favored Germany against France, and at the same time advocated the need of Anglo-American understanding to promote World Peace. Then the British Government was willing to give up the Anglo-Japanese Alliance to secure American support in British world policies; and the Washington Conference was the result. It is needless to emphasize that America gave up the most in the Washington Conference, while Britain secured American support, and at the same time tied America's hands so that the latter would not build a navy superior to her own.

Anglo-American-German Understanding Considered

During this period, British statesmen were thinking in terms of a possible Anglo-American-German understanding, which would be an effective instrument to maintain British supremacy in world politics, by checking Britain's then rivals—France, Russia and Japan. British press and agents carried on an anti-Japanese, anti-French and anti-Russian propaganda on a world scale. However, British statesmen later on realized that their calculations were based upon wrong premises; because they found that America would not follow any anti-French and anti-Chinese policy to please Britain. It also became evident that the German Government would not be willing to side with British against Russia. In the meantime, Japan proved that she could maintain her national dignity without an Anglo-Japanese Alliance; and France built up her alliances with Belgium, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Yugo-Slavia and Rumania. These alliances placed France in a dominant position in Europe, even without British support. French diplomacy was even willing to make up its difference with Germany for a time to prevent an Anglo-German understanding.

After the overthrow of the MacDonald Government in Great Britain, the Tories revised their foreign policy by adopting the programme of reviving the Anglo-French Entente in Europe and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in Asia. Revival of the Anglo-French Entente would mean co-operation of France and her allies and Great Britain against other Powers—especially Russia and Germany. Revival of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance would mean that Britain would secure Japanese support in Asia.

After the Arco's raid in London, when Great Britain broke up diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government, Germany refused to follow suite. This incident led the British Government definitely to adopt the active policy of Anglo-French co-operation. When President Coolidge refused to support Britain's aggressive policy against the Nationalist Government in China, and later on, when the American delegation to the Anglo-American-Japanese Naval Limitation Conference, held at Geneva, refused to accept the British programme of cruiser construction, by which Britain would have retained her paramountry in the seas, the British authorities took steps to secure Japanese support, even offering the revival of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. These are facts.

Anglo-French Entente Stronger Today

Although the so-called Anglo-French Naval Agreement, which was deliberately directed against America, has been officially abandoned, there is not the least doubt that the Anglo-French Entente is stronger today than ever. It is reasonably certain that a programme of Anglo-French military and naval co-operation in Asia, Europe and other parts of the world is being worked out against imaginary enemies, as in 1906 British and French general staffs worked out a common plan of action against Germany. (See Lord Haldanes Memories, published in the London Times of January 16, 1929).

Suppose, owing to some serious and unexpected development in Afghanistan, Persia, Turkey, Soviet Russia or the Balkans, Great Britain got into a war. Suppose she be supported by France and her European allies and Japan, and these Powers agree to carry on war by using the principle of unrestricted blockade so as to starve their enemies to submission. If America refuses to be a party to this policy and demands that her neutral rights to carry on non-contraband trade be respected by Great Britain and her allies, would she be able to protect her international commerce with the present navy, which is far inferior to that of Great Britain? No, she will not be able to do so, and she will face the same situation as existed in 1912 and 1917. America will be forced to fight to maintain her neutral rights. Great Britain will not arbitrate. In this connection every American should remember that more than fourteen months ago the American Government has asked the British Government to renew the arbitration treaty and so far no favorable reply has been received by the U.S. State Department! !

What America wants and needs is not the biggest navy in the world to dictate to others, as Great Britain has done in the past; but she does not want to take a chance of endangering her commerce and other interests which are scattered all over the world.

Senator Borah was absolutely right when he asserted that unless Great Britain and other nations agreed to adopt such principles of maritime laws as will safeguard neutral rights, America would need not fifteen cruisers but fifty cruisers. If Senator Borah's proposition is not carried into practice before the re-convening of the Washington Conference in 1931, then America might be faced with an Anglo-French-Japanese, and probably Italian, understanding on naval armaments which will be opposed to American programme and American doctrine of the rights of neutrals.

The majority of American pacifists are working sentimentally and ignorantly. They ignore the hard and cold facts regarding the violation of neutral rights to which America submitted during the World War, and the serious possibilities of the future in a like situation. If the American pacifists are really anxious to secure World Peace, then they should use their energy to induce the British Government and the people to recognise the necessity that they should accept the idea of "freedom of the sea" as enunciated by Senator Borah, reduce their naval strength to the level of the existing Amrican navy, and give up the policy of a revival of Anglo-French-Japanese Alliance which may lead to another World War.

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China Second to U.S.A. in Railway Prospects

BY J. J. MANTELL*

(Adviser to the Ministry of Railways)

WHEN Mr. Sun Fo, the Minister of Railways, asked me to come to China in connection with modernizing the Chinese Government Railways, after acceptance, before departure from New York City and on arrival here in Shanghai, I received many reports from well-meaning friends, whom I thought were in a position to know, that the railway system here was impossible, decrepit, and broken down, but I am very much afraid my friends were viewing the paint on the structure and not the structure itself. While I have been here only a short time, during this time I have been able to make a complete and thorough inspection of two of the lines and a partial inspection of a third line, and have carefully analized the reports of other lines made by American engineers and I am agreeably surprised. Before discussing existing railways of China and the future development of railways here, I would like to engage your time for a few minutes and discuss with you the transit problem of China as a whole.

It has been estimated that about one third of the population is engaged in some form of transport or other. Transport from the back-laden coolie to the coolie carrying loads slung on the ends of bamboo poles and on to those pushing wheelbarrows, drawing carts, hand-propelling lighters, and other descriptions of animal and human transport with which you are only too familiar.

With the great industrial development which will surely come to this country, there will be a gradual absorption of this class of labor in industrial and other occupations. These occupations will pay better wages and with these better wages, there will be created a great increase in the buying power from within, trading and competing with the nations of the world, manufacturing here in China the articles that should be manufactured here and trading with the nations of the world on a business, friendly and competitive basis. This is what spells prosperity for any nation. A nation can only be great by the proper and economic development of its transport system.

Sun Fo's Plans

Mr. Sun Fo, the head of the Ministry of Railways, has started highway and rail development on modern lines. Time will not permit me to attempt to outline this program. It is, however, not only constructive but built on economic lines, which I believe in time will reduce the transport problem to three methods of transport, namely, water, railway and motor lorry, each taking its place in the economic development of the country.

America has the greatest railway development in the world, accounting for some 275,000 miles of the world's railway mileage. China is not unlike America with its long hauls and richness of agricultural and mineral resources. I expect to see the day that China will rank second in the world's railway mileage. The great waterways here are not unlike those in the United States, except our inland, coastwise and coast to coast traffic is handled by American flag vessels handling American goods with resultant benefits to the country as a whole.

I believe the day of the shallow canals is limited by the rate of progress made in industrial, railway and road development. The coolie class of transport worker will be absorbed in industry and in modern transport. You will find the railways of China giving a good account of themselves in the competitive transport field.

China has a well planned railway system and any of you who have made extended trips over the railways of China have found them to be nearly all stone ballasted. Now any structure depends on its foundation and this is a very good foundation. The shops are fairly well located to repair and overhaul the locomotives and other equipment, but due to the great strain placed on the railways by the stress of military operation and taking care of ordinary transport, they have not been able to put the equipment through the shops for painting and minor repairs as would have been done on an average railway. This is what I referred to when the paint on the structure and not the structure itself was mentioned, evidently this was the limit of judgment used in gauging the condition of China's railway system.

America has made great strides during the past twenty-five years by introducing modern methods into its railway systems. These methods cover many ideas along mechanical, equipment and accounting lines. The result of these methods is a greatly reduced ton-mile cost. Ton-mile cost, or ton-kilometre cost, is the governing scale showing up automatically a few days after the close of each month the efficiency of the operation for the previous month. It is the intention to introduce here some of these methods which time will not permit outline to fully at a meeting of this kind.

Importance of Personnel

Speaking of the structure itself; one of the very important parts of a railway structure is personnel. While foreign heads of departments have been employed, these officers have been in the employ of the railways for many years. China, today, is reaping the benefits of foreign education of the thousands of its sons and their sons for the last 40 years, with the result that the Chinese railways have an efficient and well-trained personnel as heads and minor heads of its several departments. Here in Shanghai is located Nanyang University. This University has over 800 students supported by the Railway Ministry, training young men for the railway field with its many engineering lines. I had the pleasure a few days ago, of addressing these young men, concentrative, keen, alert and who will soon be available for the railway field. In addition to this, the Railway Ministry has provided training schools at the different shops where they receive instruction and practical experience fitting them for the various trades essential to the working of a modern railway shop.

There are many things to be done here along modern lines which will greatly reduce the ton-kilometre cost, but regardless of this and basing my experience on many years in different departments of a large eastern trunk line in America, occupying the position of vice president, the Chinese railways are the greatest earners, their operating ratio running from 55 to 62 against our operationg ratio in America of from 70 to 80. With the large additional earning power in sight, increase of facilities, heavier locomotives and goods wagons and reduced ton-kilometre cost and with rate re-adjustment they will from year to year continue to absorb additional traffic from the more expensive and slow water transportation.

Before passing on to prospective railway development and not desiring to bore you with technical detail, our present needs are new ties, rails and fastenings, modern shop machinery, locomotives, carriages and goods wagons. I do not want you to get the impression that great quantities of the equipment or articles mentioned will be ordered, but you must remember a railway is constantly wearing out and the average railway is constantly renewing its permanent way on a percentage basis each year, increasing the size and modernizing its locomotive, goods and carriage equipment and adopting methods for efficiency of operation. It will be necessary to do this here with some additional percentage added to rehabilitation.

One of the important facilities planned for the near future is effecting a physical connection between the Shanghai-Nanking Line and the Tientsin-Pukow Line at Nanking. This connection will be effected by the same methods employed by the Illinois Central Railway and other American lines in crossing the Mississippi River at different points as well as in the Harbor in New York, where several thousand cars are transferred by car float daily.

Traffic Waiting for Railways

In regard to prospective lines, engineering surveys have been made and are being made and at the same time other surveying parties are in the field carefully going over the situation in the local communities and sections, estimating the possible development of goods and passenger traffic for the prejected lines. In America, we builtd the lines first. In many cases, we were twenty to thirty years ahead of the time. Compare this with the situation in China. With its heavy density of population, its agricultural and mineral wealth, the goods are here waiting for the railroads to carry the coal, oil, ore, products of agriculture and manufactured articles to consuming centers and seaports for export or coastwise trade. The railway situation in China is a very enthusiastic one and no difficulty will be experienced in financing it.

Before concluding my remarks, I would like to give you my ideas briefly in regard to the development of what I will term the Port of Shanghai. I liken the Port of Shanghai to the Port of New York which covers a territory 22 miles long and from 12 to 15 miles wide. Through this port is handled 50 percent of the export and import freight of the United States and it is the terminal of the greater portion of the coastwise and the coast to coast traffic, Atlantic to the Pacific through

*This article dealing with railway prospects in China, was delivered in the form of an address by Mr. Mantell before the Pan-Pacific Association of Shanghai, on Friday, June 8. Mr. Mantell was introduced by Mr. Hsu Mo, recently appointed Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai. It was announced at the opening of the meeting that Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National Government, had been elected Chairman of the Pan-Pacific Association for the coming year. Mr. George A. Fitch, Secretary of the Association, according to an announcement made at the meeting, is departing shortly for the United States on home leave.

the Panama Canal. We are able to regulate this traffic because it is handled by American flag vessels, no foreign vessels being allowed to engage in our strictly domestic traffic. What is the reason for the enormous traffic through the Port of New York? It is economic. In a radius of 500 miles are located the principal industries of the country. While other ports are closer by rail and enjoy heavy import and export traffic, the loading of ships in the Port of New York permits of a more diversified cargo as between dead weight cargo and measurement cargo which insures equalized loading as the ship is not only down to its loading marks but the cubical capacity is also absorbed.

The Port of Shanghai will include the territory from Woosung to above Shanghai proper. Woosung is the most natural part of the port scheme for the loading of cargo ships, as it is located on an open roadstead to the sea. It is similar to the south Brooklyn shore in the Port of New York where the New York Docks and Bush Terminal and warehouse system are located and through these terminals approximately thirty percent of the trade through New York is handled. The Port of Shanghai will carry the same rate structure, the lighter facilities will be modernized, railroad terminals and go-downs will be re-located to avoid long haul transferring from lighters to railway wagons where it is economic to do so. I believe a car float service will eventually be installed and with lighters this facility will properly serve Pootung and the development that will take place on that side of the river. Plans are being prepared to cover our ideas in this respect. To my mind, a plan of this kind can only be developed and carried out by the Government of China. The development of other ports consistent with their economic location will be studied in connection with the planning of modern transport and I am sure they will occupy an important position in the development of this great country.

I am very glad to have had the opportunity of addressing this organization and I believe with the high purpose it represents, there in no greater service you can render than to spread truth-finding facts concerning a great sister Republic bordering on the Pacific.

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Congregationalist Mission Conference

The North China Kung Li Hui council, a Congregationalist mission body, held its annual session in Paotingfu, May 4 to 14. Three delegates attended from each of the seven Congregationalist mission stations at Lintsing and Techow in Shantung, Tientsin, Peking-Tungchow and Paotingfu in Hopei and Taikuhien and Fenchow in Shansi. In the election of the representatives, the question of nationality was not considered. At this meeting, the North China Kung Li Hui recognized itself as a Promotional Board, the function of which is the administration of mission work on behalf of the Chinese church, so that the indigenous church is to become the centre from which the whole missionary enterprise of North China Congregationalists will be directed.

The report on evangelistic work given at the meeting indicates a 25% increase in church membership during the past five years. This work is carried on under about 345 evangelists and pastors, of whom 87 are women evangelists. The cost of maintaining this activity in the three provinces is approximately $110,000, 10% of which comes from Chinese sources.

Educational work of the Congregationalist missions calls for an annual expenditure of over $170,000 of which $90,000 to $100,000 is paid by Chinese in the form of fees and tuition.

Medical work covering seven hospitals and involving a yearly expenditure of more than $100,000 is also carried on by the Congregationalists. One delegate from each of these hospitals attended the conference at Paotingfu, and a vote was adopted to request the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to approve of, and to cooperate in a campaign to raise a million-dollar endowment for the hospitals in North China.

In addition to the three major departments of the Kung Li Hui work, increasing emphasis is being placed upon rural work along the lines of vocational training. Laymen's Training School has been established at Lintsing, and a vocational department with work in agriculture has been a part of Jefferson Academy since 1920

The Promotional Board received a report from the mission treasurer stating that the American board had received gifts for famine relief already amounting to G$554. The placing of this sum has been left with the board in China.

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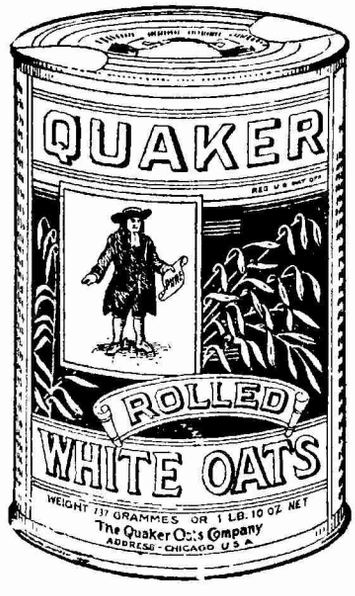

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China's Appeal for Arms Limitation and Abolition of Conscription

BY CHIANG TSO-PING
(*Chinese Minister to Germany*)

(The following is the text of China's proposal on the subject of Limitation of Armament and Abolition of Conscription which was proposed before the Armament Conference at Geneva during the last week in April of this year. An editorial reference to Minister Chiang's address appeared in The Review on May 4.)

The chief object of the League of Nations, according to the Covenant solemnly entered by most nations of the world, is or is supposed to be, the endeavour or attempt by collective efforts for the establishment of a more enduring and, at the same time, less expensive peace by way of disarmament, or, at any rate, of reduction and limitation of armament, in order to do away with the system of the so-called "armed peace" which, as it existed in the pre-League days, necessitated enormous armament and drifted the armed nations inevitably toward the precipices of war. Ten years have now elapsed since the League came into being and there has never since been one year without an international discussion of some kind on this subject, but, although important results have been achieved thanks to the labour of my distinguished colleagues who took part here before, one could hardly say that our success is in sight. It has been held by some that this failure or this delay in obtaining the agreement on disarmament is due to the fact that, in spite of the existence of the League, we still have no security which must preceed disarmament. But is it not that the reverse is also true? If you said that you have no security because your neighbour is still armed or is not yet disarmed, is not equally legitimate for your neighbour to say exactly the same thing? The result is what Mr. Gibson, our honourable colleague of America, called a deadlock. Mr. Gibson, in his declaration which will go down in history as a great indictment to those who play at equivocation with the important question of disarmament, said the other day that the present deadlock could be broken only by the decision of the Powers possessing the greatest armaments to initiate measures of reduction. Of course when Mr. Gibson said this he had probably in mind chiefly the question of naval disarmament. But I think his dictum could be applied equally and perhaps with great force to the question of land disarmament. Factors of war, as far as land disarmament is concerned, consist of personnel and material. Although in modern warfare weapons of war play a very important part, nevertheless, the number and quality of the supply of personnel in a given place and at a given time in any land struggle are still the decisive factors, other things being equal. The factor of personnel in modern times, thanks to the system of compulsory military service, is chiefly determined by population. In this respect, a major state has a natural advantage over a minor state, just as in the question of material of war a more highly industralized country has an advantage over a less industralized one. We cannot of course limit or reduce the industrial capacity or development of a country, but we can certainly limit or reduce the number of war weapons in a certain way. In the same way you can limit the war personnel, although we cannot pretend to restrict the growth of population of any country. As the requirements of national defence of any given country are relative, it is possible for neighbouring states to agree upon a formula whereby the relative size of the standing army of the respective countries concerned may be fixed, provided all these countries give up the system of conscription, which gives the state that has a large population a preponderance by enabling that state to exploit to the maximum its supply of effectives at the outbreak of hostility. In this respect you cannot have a compromise as suggested by the German proposal by merely reckoning with a certain discount the trained reserves, etc. The probability is that in the face of the menace of a major state having conscription which enables it to put to field with rapid mobilization at the outbreak of hostilities many times more trained reserves than its standing army, the other states, especially those states which have not adopted conscription, in order to offset the advantages which a conscription country has in trained reserves, in the number of instructors and the long service officers for the new recruits, would have to maintain a larger standing army than it would if there had not been any conscriptive country as its neighbour. For the number of the trained reserves of a conscription country is, as explained a moment ago, more or less fixed by the number of the population. As the size of the army of the non-conscription country will largely be influenced by the consideration not so much of the annual contingent but more of the number of the trained reserves and long service officers of its neighbour who has conscription, a drastic cutting down of the number of effectives all round would not be possible and, in consequence, substantial reduction of armament would be difficult as long as the system of conscription still exists in any country. Lord Cushenden has just said a great truth when be told us in substance that a real disarmament is not compatible with the existence of a military system which is based on the training of the whole manhood of the nations for military service. Further, as along as the major Powers will not give up such natural advantages in the interest of peace, the minor Power must be compelled to maintain the same system in taddition tocombining themselves or allying themselves to some major Power for their defence. The result is that you will always have the deadlock unbroken and indeed have a vicious circle which tightens as time goes on until peace is strangled.

Militaristic Nationalism

So far I have dealt only with the material aspect of the question and have pointed out the physical impossibility of disarmament until the conscription system is done away with. But there is another and more important consideration why the existence of such a system will more than any other be an obstacle to disarmament, and that is that it tends to foster militaristic nationalism and aggression. Militaristic nationalism was the 19th century spirit in the days of the doctrine of the balance of power which created the phenomenon of a world armed to the teeth and divided into war. The growth and spread of this spirit in the 19th century was largely due to the system of compulsory military service. Under this system, youth of great susceptibility, undergoes a period of warlike training and is instilled with the spirit of war and antagonism against its neighbours who are to be regarded as potential enemies After having been brought up in such surroundings and atmosphere for a period sufficiently long to be imbued with a conception of life and an outlook which is by no means pacific,and,indeed,is a negatien thereof, it is difficult for man to think of international affairs but in terms of war, whatever his vocation in later life may be. If he emigrates, he does not make himself a welcome guest because he is a potential soldier. At the same time, as an immediate and constant supply of trained reserves for a large scale military operation at the outbreak of war is possible only for a state with the system of conscription,there is every temptation for the government of the country having such a military system to abuse their superior force for the purpose of aggression. You might say that the number of the annual contingent as well as the term of service may be reduced, but the percentage of the militarized element in the population will always be many times greater in the country having conscription than in the where there is not. If the abolition of wars of aggression is to be the aim of our present work, the most practical and feasible way to attain it is, in our opinion, the abolition of the system of complusory service which will not only limit the possibility of a large scale agression, but will also help to reduce and limit the spirit of war.

I have often hear the advocates of conscription in my country say that for a comparatively poor country it is a necessary evil because this is the only way to keep a large standing army. But why must we keep a large standing army? If all major states agree, as the future Conference of Disarmament, let us hope, is going to make such agreement possible, to reduce their armed forces, the necessity of keeping a large standing army will *ipso facto* disappear. Even from the financial point of view it is doubtful whether compulsory service is really an economic way of keeping a standing army, as the report of sub-committee A has clearly testified that except in the case of short term service, it is by no means less expensive than a voluntary system. I know that in spite of the desirability of the abolition of compulsory service, some people would still be inclined to stick to it, simply because they have been brought up in it and are very much attached to it. I am realistic enough to be aware of the sentiment with which some people still cherish the old tradition. But are we going to keep it up simply because it is old? It is contended that it is in keeping with the principles of democracy that all citizens should share equally the duty of defending the country. It may be true that the system of levy en masse may have a patriotic beginning, but it is well known that conscription was also developed in many autocratic countries throughout the 19th century for purposes which have nothing to do with democratic ideas and institutions. Indeed, the fact that conscription does not exist in the very highly developed democracies of the Anglo-Saxon nations seems to indicate that conscription is not an inseparable concommitant or even the sign of democracy, still less the essence of it, and that its abolition cannot, therefore, be regarded as contrary to the spirit of democracy. On the other hand, a system which compels a person to do a service against his conviction and conscience, is really restricting individual liberty which is one of the principles of democracy. I scarcely need add that conscription is decidedly a great economic waste, since under it nations have the education or apprenticeship of the majority of the youth of the country periodically interrupted for a

(Continued on page 120)

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The "Die-Hard" Blast from Tiensin

Editor, The China Weekly Review

Sir:—

The enclosed copy of a letter I have written to the editor of the "Peking and Tientsin Times" is self-explanatory. As it concerns your own paper, would you be so good as to print same in your columns also?

My article is misquoted in the *Times* with regard to one word, "make" being altered to "made" in order to fit in better with the editor's pretended interpretation of my article. I am prepared, however, to give this gentleman the benefit of any doubt which may exist, and assume that this was a typographical error and not a deliberate falsification.

Yours, etc.,

Harry Paxton Howard

Shanghai, June 8, 1929

Apparently Deliberate Twisting of Facts

Shanghai, June 8th, 1929

Editor, Peking and Tientsin Times

Sir:—

I note with surprise your reference, in your editorial of May 31, to my article in the *China Weekly Review* of May 25 upon "Nanking Today." I find it difficult to believe that a newspaper editor can be so stupid as to misunderstand this article, the first paragraph of which you quote, but the only alternative to this is to believe that you are deliberately and maliciously lying about the whole matter. I regret that it is necessary to use such expressions, but your own choice of words leaves me no alternative.

I think it is clear to any intelligent person that the opening paragraph of my article, referring to the "Japanese invasion of Nanking," is an ironical comment upon the sensational reports of certain Nanking papers at the time. To quote only a couple of lines:

> "Not many people in Shanghai knew of the Japanese invasion of Nanking, but everyone in Nanking knew about it from the local newspapers. Following the Tsinanfu affair, which the Nanking papers reported as the massacre of two thousand unarmed Chinese peasants by Japanese troops 'for no reason whatever', came the report of the occupation of Nanking by Japanese forces, and finally the 'news' that they had actually arrived..."

The tone of the whole paragraph is so clearly ironical that it is impossible that any intelligent and literate English-speaking person can err as to the meaning, unless led astray by your preliminary comments. Is it possible that you do not know the meaning of quotation marks as for example the quoting of the word "news" above? I cannot believe you to be so stupid, so simple, so illiterate, as you pretend.

Your denial that "Japanese troops are in the habit of raping and torturing Chinese women or carving up and eating Chinese babies" is an insult to the Japanese. That any educated person should ever take seriously such a suggestion about the Japanese people is worse than insulting,—it is vile.

I enclose herewith a page of the *China Weekly Review* for May 19th, 1928, for your reference. You will note the paragraph:

> "A Nanking correspondent writes that owing to reports printed in the Chinese newspapers there that the Japanese troops had already arrived in Nanking and were soon to begin a massacre, large numbers of the inhabitants became panic-stricked and hastily left Nanking for Shanghai and other places."

I was the "Nanking correspondent" in question, though this is of no importance in the present connection. The important thing, it appears to me, is that the *China Weekly Review* printed this item in the interest of veracity, though it was a rather uncomplimentary comment upon certain Chinese papers in Nanking, and that you did not remark that item either at that time or this, while the tone of your leading article of May 31 leaves it to be supposed that the *China Weekly Review* made no comment upon this alleged "occupation" last year.

If you were honestly mistaken as to the meaning of my article, and your misrepresentation of it was simply due to your own stupidity or illiteracy, you will of course publish this letter in full, with an expression of regret for the accusation of dishonesty you bring against me. If it was, however a matter of deliberate mendacity on your part, you will of course have no use for this letter, and I shall have to see to its publication elsewhere.

Yours, etc.

Harry Paxton Howard

The Co-operative Movement in China

BY P. TSU 朱 懋

Commissioner of Investigation into the Co-operative Movement in Europe, on behalf of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, China.

The co-operative idea in China is nearly as old as Chinese history itself. There was the "Ching Tien" system of land tenure in ancient China, based on the principle of mutual aid and public assistance. In later years there was the system of the "hui" (assembly), where ten or twenty friends contributed an equal amount of money for the benefit of a needy member who was to repay the sum in equal instalments at fixed periods and at an agreed rate of interest. This system is still in existence. The principle underlying it is of course somewhat different from the modern co-operative principle, but the general idea of mutual aid at the back of it is the same.

With the modern co-operative movement in China the situation is different. It is entirely of Western origin, owing its inception some ten years ago to Western educated intellectuals. The most prominent of these was Professor Sih Sien-Chow, of Fuh Tan University, Shanghai, who in 1919 founded the "Ping Ming Institute". In this he was supported by the faculty and the students of Fuh Tan University. Under the auspices of this Institute the first Chinese weekly, devoted entirely to the co-operative idea, the "Ping Ming" (The People"), was launched on May Day 1920, with Wang Shih-Yin and Sun Shih-Chi as its principal contributors. The "Shanghai People's Co-operative Savings Bank" was also established at about the same time (October 1919), with a capital of 10,000 dollars in shares of 5 dollars, the shareholders being professors, students and petty employees.

The activities of these two organisations gradually aroused public interest in the idea of co-operation, and the co-operative movement in China acquired a popular foundation. On April 15th 1922 the Shanghai Co-operative Store was established; on October 1st following, the Tung Fu Co-operative Society. The members of this latter organisation were mostly employees of the Commercial Press of Shanghai, one of the largest capitalist publishing companies in the Far East. Outside Shanghai, there were the Peking University Co-operative Store at Peking; the Ta Tung Co-operative Society at Changsha, Hunan; the Shih Tsung Co-operative Book Store, Wuchang, Hupehi the Ningpo First Consumer's Co-operative Society, Chekiang; the Chengtu Farmer's and Labourer's Co-operative Savings Society, Szechuen; the Swatow Consumer's Co-operative Society, Kwangtung, etc.

In 1923, the China International Famine Relief Commission, for the purpose of solving the famine problem in North China, introduced a scheme of rural credits on the Raiffeisen basis, and in this it was most successful, especially as it had a large capital fund at its disposal,

With the formal establishment of the National Government of China, in Nanking in 1927, a new impetus was given to the spread of the co-operative idea. Remindful of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's idea as contained in his "Three People's Principles", the Central Executive Committee of the Kuo-Min Tang (the supreme governing authority in present day China) adopted the principle of co-operation as part of its policy of economic reconstruction. In so doing it hoped to avoid for China the evils attendant on to the introduction of the capitalist system and to prevent the spread in China of the Communist idea. In pursuance of this policy, every facility is to be given by the National Government to co-operative enterprises in China. Laws favourable to the development of the co-operative societies are being drafted; special schools for the training of co-operative experts are being established The despatch of the present writer on a mission to Europe for the purpose of investigating into the co-operative movement in the different countries is part of the National scheme.

The Ping Ming Institute which started on a modest scale has now become an organisation of national importance and has been renamed the China Co-operators' Union. It has a head office at Shanghai, and branch offices in every important town in China. It publishes a number of periodicals, such as the Co-operative Weekly, with a circulation of over 50,000 copies, the Co-operative Monthly, with a circulation of over 8,000, and also a regular stream of pamphlets. In Kiangsu Province, where the co-operative idea is most developed, there are now eight bureaus established by the Provincial Government, for the purpose of carrying on propaganda work in the districts of Chinkiang, Wusih, Soochow, Sungkiang, Yangchow, Nantung, Huiyin and Hsuchow. In many of the villages of these eight districts credit societies have been established, eentering round a farmers' bank which provides the funds to be re-lent to the peasants. In Shanghai itself, the Bureau of

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cooled by trade breezse, makes Hawaii the ideal year-around tropical playground. Every month is loyely. Fragrant blossoms and lunar rainbows are as plentiful as hula skirts and ukuleles. Flowering trees in spring. Cool in summer !

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No. 2

Agriculture, Labour and Commerce of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai has opened a School for Co-operation, in conjunction with the China Co-operative Union which provides the teachers; its students are largely workers sent by the different factories. There are numerous consumers' co-operative societies in Shanghai; of these the New Kiangwan Co-operative Society is the largest. In Chekiang province the farmers' banks movement is also strongly developed, while in Kwangtung, Anhwei, Hunan, Hupeh and Szechuen the movement of co-operation is gaining ground day by day. Unfortunately it is not possible to give a statistical picture of the co-operative movement in China yet, as the co-operative statistics are at the persent moment still in process of compilation by the China Co-operative Union. The only statistics available, and incomplete and unsatisfactory at that, are those of the Committee on Rural Co-operation of the China International Famine Relief Commission, according to which 591 credit societies with a membership of 14,910 persons have been established in North China during the period period between 1923 and 1928.

London, June 1, 1929.

New Yenching Journalism School To Open This Fall

Prof. Vernon Nash, head of the new School of Journalism at Yenching University, accompanied by Mrs. Nash and their two children, arrived in Shanghai this week on their way to Peiping, after two years spent in the United States. Prof. Nash explained that while in the United States he succeeded in obtaining an endowment for the Peiping School of Journalism amounting to G$65,000 which will enable the organization of a regular journalism department this fall with three faculty members. At a dinner given in Mr. Nash's honor on Monday evening, June 10, at the American Club by local alumni of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri and the editors of local Chinese neswpapers, Mr. Nash explained the purpose of the new journalism school and solicited the support of Chinese newspaper publishers. Mr. Nash also stated that most of the endowment for the new school obtained in the United States had been contributed by American newspaper publishers who were interested in assisting in the development of Chinese newspaper publishing. Addresses were made by T. B. Chang of the *Shun Pao* and P. C. Wong of the *Sin Wan Pao*, who explained the requirements of the Chinese newspapers from the standpoint of trained personnel in the editorial and news departments. A brief talk was also made by Barnet Nover, associate editor of the *Buffalo News* and special correspondent of the *North American Newspaper Alliance*, who is now in Shanghai. Mr. Nover emphasizing the importance of newspapers from the standpoint of creating mass-consciousness. A cooperative working arrangement has been established between the Yenching School of Journalism and the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, whereby the Missouri school will pay the expenses of one member of the faculty of the Peiping institution.

Total Population of Greater Shanghai Placed at 2,708,642

The last issue of the *Municipal Gazette* published in Chinese by the Chinese Municipality of Greater Shanghai, gives the following figures of population for the various Shanghai municipalities:

Greater Shanghai excluding foreign settlements at end of April, 313,526 families, including 2,003 foreign families or 9,463 foreign individuals	1,509,963
International Settlement, 812,279 Chinese and 29,947 foreigners	842,226
French Concession, 348,076 Chinese and 10,377 foreigners	358,453
Total Greater Shanghai	2,708,642

CHINA'S APPEAL FOR ARMS LIMITATION AND ABOLITION OF CONSCRIPTION

(*Continued from page 116*)

comparatively long period of time for an unproductive purpose, especially in time of war, when every male citizen except the aged is liable to be called up for service.

Lastly, it must be borne in mind that since the conclusion of the Pact for the outlawry of war, which can be truly regarded as the embodiment of the noble idealism of the statesmen of France and America and which has been universally accepted by all nations of the world, a new international order has emerged, an event not less important than the formation of the League of Nations itself, and it is the conviction of the Chinese Government and the Chinese people that the time has come to deal once more with this practical problem which, in their opinion, should be the first and foremost problem in the question of disarmaments.

Geneva, May 1, 1929

National Christian Council

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the National Christian Council was held in Hangchow at the Hangchow Christian College. The delegates who attended were elected by the church bodies, and represented 317,000 church members, or 72% of the total Protestant Christian body in China. A new constitution was adopted, providing for a biennial meeting with 65% of the delegates elected by church bodies, 20% elected by national Christian organizations and 15% coopted by the Executive Committee.

The Annual Meeting was preceded by five regional retreat conferences held at Mukden, Peiping, Canton, Hankow and Shanghai, and a special conference at Shanghai on Christian Literature. Many of the delegates at the National Council had been present at these regional conferences. All the regional conferences passed votes in favor of the Forward Evangelistic Movement, a five-year evangelistic campaign whose objective was defined at the National Council by a commission studying the subject as the cultivation among Christians of a deeper knowledge of Christ and the doubling of the number of Christians in China.

Another commission under the leadership of Bishops Tsen and Birney dealt with the problem of church workers. Its findings show that the Church needs a program which will appeal to the adventure and patriotism of Chinese youth. This commission also formulated an appeal for more missionaries to come to China. Other commissions dealt with religious education, the relation of the younger and older churches and Christian literature.

Two fraternal delegates from the National Christian Council of Japan, Dr. Kozaki and Dr. Axling, attended the Hangchow meeting.

Changes in U. S. M. C.

Their tour of foreign duty having been completed, 21 officers of the 4th Regiment, U. S. M. C., who arrived in Shanghai on February 23, 1927, are due to leave for Home in August. Replacing these and caring for other depletions in the staff are 24 officers who should arrive here within the next few weeks.

Among the enlisted men more than 100 left port last week, while others, who have had their 30 months in the Far East will leave shortly. There is no indication that the regiment will be lessened in any way.

The complete list of transfers follows:—

Captains Stephen F. Draw, Lyman Passmore (Philadelphia); William (A. Q. M.—Dofs, Philadelpia); David R. Nimmer (Quantico); Julian P. Brown and Clifton B. Gates.

First Lieutenants Mertom J. Batchelder, Willing W. Paca, Charles D. Ballis (San Diego); Paul A. Lessner, William F. Brown, Arthur T. Mason (Forfolk); Charles Connette, Charles S. Finch (Annapolis); Norman E. True (Lakehurst); Morris L. Shively (Parris Is.).

Second-Lieutenants Leonard P. Cress-well, Luther T. Brown (Norfolk); James E. Jones (Portsmouth); Alfred R. Pefley (Norfolk); Joseph W. Earnshaw, Tilghman H. Saunders, William D. Saunders, Jr.

The Departures

Captuins Robert H. Pepper, Charles St. Chair, R. J. Bartholomew John C. Wemple.

First-Lieutenants Rees Skinner, Francis M. Wulbern. W. J. Stamper, Irving E. Gdgers, H. E. Liversedge, Lawrence R. Kine, William Ulrich, R. Mc. Pate, E. F. Carlson, George E. Monson, Richard J. Godin, Cleghorne Foote.

Second-Lieutenants Archic V. Gerard, Ion M. Bethel, James O. Brauer, A. O. Mathieson, Albert Bourne,

Warrant Officer F. J. Klingenhagen.

2nd Lieut. P. M. MeQuillam arrived yesterday from Guam from for duty with the Fourth Regiment.

Mukden Planning to Develop Hulutao Harbor

A dispatch from Mukden which appeared in the *Central Daily News*, Nanking, on May 31 stated that the Chinese authorities at Mukden are planning shortly to begin the construction of important harbor-development works at Hulutao, a port on the Fengtien coast at the head of the Gulf of Liaotung, the works to cost approximately $35,000,000 covering wharves, warehouses, 5,000 feet of break-waters, etc. It was expected that the work would require about five years to complete and would accommodate some 40 ocean-going steamers at one time. No information was given regarding the methods to be used in raising the money for the project.

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Telegraphic Address: "GRANDHOTEL"
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MOUKDEN, 24, Chiyoda Dori,
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49-141

THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF GREATER SHANGHAI

With a view to the prompt realisation of the late Dr Sun Yat-sen's aim to build up Greater Shanghai, this Government invites those conversant with municipal administration and city planning to submit to it general or specific plans for the development of areas within its jurisdiction.

This Government consists of one Secretariat and nine Bureaux, namely, the Bureaux of Finance, Land, Social Affairs, Public Works, Public Safety, Public Health, Education, Public Utilities and Harbor Administration,—organised in accordance with the Law Governing the Organisation of Special Municipalities as promulgated by the National Government. Plans are being formulated by the different bureaux with regard to their respective lines of work and all such plans will be coordinated and re-arranged into a complete whole. Besides, a Committee for the Discussion of Constructive Endeavors is also under organisation. It is deemed necessary, however, that in order to obtain the best result, the wise counsel of the public should be sought and the following regulations have, accordingly, been drawn up in connection with the submission of plans by the public:—

1. Plans submitted are to be classified into nine categories in correspondence with the nine bureaux above referred to. They may cover either a part or the whole scope of the work of any of the bureaux. A general plan embracing the entire field of municipal administration or construction will be particularly welcomed.

2. The names, nationalities, and addresses of those who submit plans should be given in full.

3. All articles shall be sent to the Secretariat, The City Government of Greater Shenghai, New Western District, Shanghai, not later than September 30th, 1929.

4. For purpose of reference, various kinds of publication, such as reports, statistics, etc. concerning the work done by this Government, may be obtained free of charge from the Secretariat on application either in person or by mail.

5. Articles submitted will be returned only when plainly so indicated thereon.

6. All articles shall be plainly written or typewritten. Foreign contributors may use the English language.

7. In case the execution of any plan entails enormous expenditure, a financial scheme in connection therewith shall also be submitted.

8. In the event of any plan being found practicable by the Committee for the Discussion of Constructive Endeavors and confirmed by the Mayor, the following alternative rewards will be granted:—

(a) A position in this Government,
(b) Renumeration, or
(c) Certificate of Appreciation and other forms of Honorable Mention.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of SARA GARDINER DAVIS, Deceased	Cause No. 3178 Estate No. 692 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Sara Gardiner Davis, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before November 11, 1929, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

ALFRED C. DAVIS,
Administrator,
c/o Columbia Country Club,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China,
May 3, 1929.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Some Facts About Censorships

You Cant Print That--The Truth behind the News, 1918-1928; by George Seldes. Publishers: Payson & Clarke, Ltd., New York; Price G. $4.

George Seldes book "You Can't Print That" has caused a furore. With the increasing interest the world generally is taking in international politics, there has risen a feeling among the reading public that many recent political events of importance have their motives and their fruition in policies concerning which the public is kept in complete ignorance. Nay, concerning which they are frequently wilfully misled by the so-called "public information" bureaux, which have been organised by many of the governments of the world, particularly the so-called democratic ones, since the World War.

George Seldes has written an up-to-the-minute account of the forces behind recent movements in Russia, Italy, Mexico and the Middle East, which is of peculiar interest because he has moved through these regions, comparatively speaking, so rapidly that he has been able to retain a proper perspective of them as a whole. One only regrets that he was not able to include the Far East in his journeyings, for his book shows that many of the problems in the Orient are co-related with those in Russia, Mexico and Italy.

"You Can't Print That" is well worth reading if only for the fact that it shows both to the diehard and to the Nationalist that, to Washington and London, the problems in the Far East are very similar to those of other portions of the globe and, in their proper perspective, in many cases, not of the same vital importance.

George Seldes, the author, was born on a farm at the Utopian colony of Alliance, N. J., and educated at Harvard.

Since 1916, when he arrived in London in time for the Zeppelin raids, his life has been one round of adventures. Seldes covered the war for an association of 35 leading American papers. The week of the armistice he was the first to violate the truce by crossing the war zone and entering Germany, passing through the entire German army in retreat to interview Hindenburg.

In 1919 Seldes joined *The Chicago Tribune* Foreign News Service, and investigated the Irish disturbances, interviewing de Valera, Michel Collins, and other leaders.

Assigned to Moscow in 1923, and expelled by the Bolsheviki in 1924, following sensational disclosures in his reports he was assigned to Rome in 1925 and expelled by Mussolini for a series of articles showing Mussolini's participation in the murder of Matteotti. This created world-wide comment.

The only American correspondent with the French army for the entire war in Syria, he was accused by the French of starting a mutiny in the Foreign Legion when he interceded to save the life of the deserter, Clare Doty; and threatened with disembowelment by the Arabs on the charge that his dispatches were pro-French. He then investigated Mexico in 1927 and resigned in 1928 to write "You Can't Print That," a vivid account of the suppressed history of our times. The amazing news stories which Seldes unearthed about Lenin, Mussolini, Hindenburg, Queen Marie of Roumania, d'Annunzio, Bratianu, and other European luminaries, were either killed by censors at the cable office or could not be published by his American paper for "political reasons."

Amazing Assembly of Facts

With the born newsman's disregard for consequences the author has assembled a gallery of astounding characters and incidents, authentic to the extent of documentary proof. Fascist terrorism, the Bolshevik world plot, the Roumanian farce, the revolt in the desert, the censored Syrian war, Hearst and the Avila documents, Hindenburg's story of which army won the World War,..... these are a few bits from this volume of the truth behind the news.

Says George Seldes: "In his search for facts the newspaperman on foreign service contends with more censorship, propaganda, intimidation and frequently terrorism in continental Europe nowadays than in that supposedly dark journalistic age which preceded the World War. Progress has been made in the past ten years but of all the liberties which were outlawed and debased during the great conflict that of the press seems to have recovered least.

"For many and mighty reasons all governmental agencies of suppression in many countries continue to function with unrelenting thoroughness. They are directed against public opinion in the United States and England because these are the dominant nations."

The American journalist: "He sees Continental Europe drifting towards new wars; dates are being mentioned. He sees American relations with free England frequently grow cold and distant, while our relationships with despotic regimes suddenly grow warm and friendly, thanks to no sound reasons, but to efficient propaganda. Misunderstandings undermine solid foundations. Solid foundations are frequently replaced by dangerous golden ones.

"Peacetime censorship exists for one reason only: to hide rotten affairs of state. Wartime censorship alone is justifiable."

Concerning his expulsion from Italy, George Seldes writes, "In the four days allotted me to settle my Roman affairs I was visited by all American newspapermen, many of the British, French and German journalists, and some Italian ones; they came with one demand, that on reaching some free country, Switizerland or France, I publish a full report about the intolerable conditions under which the press of the world works in Italy.

"And again it is an undisputable fact that the entire press in Italy is completly corrupted and that American reporters dare not tell the whole truth for fear of deportation. A vast system of propaganda in favour of Fascism counteracts the few unpleasant truths that do get printed.

"The American tourist hears nothing, sees nothing, understands nothing. He finds the surface serene and bursts into print in Heralds and Tribunes with his discovery. If he went to Russia with an open mind, to that terroristic Russia which still shoots the Opposition down every night in the Chekah prisons, he would have to report even a sweeter Utopia of Freedom and Liberty under the Soviets, because the Soviet terror is even more secret than the Fascist; they order things better over there."

But his silhouette of Il Duce evokes sympathy.

"In Parliament he sat, a bored and thirsty lion, tugging with the last chains which bound him to democratic government. He paid no attention to the speakers; sometimes when the Communists and the Fascists quarrelled (the other five parties had gone on strike after the murder of the Deputy Matteotti) he showed a wan interest. Frequently black coffee was brought him on a tray and he drank to overcome his sleepiness.

"So the debates would run endlessly.

"'Suddenly:-

"'Basta!'"

"'Enough!'"

"With a smash of his fist Mussolini would rise to his feet and break the flow of words. 'Basta! We have had too much talk. Now we will vote. You will now pass the resolution as I have prepared it.'"

Coming Conflict Between Church and State

Predicting a struggle for supremacy between the Church and state in Italy; Seldes writes:

"The era of violence against the Catholic church is passing, but the conflict with the church and between church and state is entering a new phase; the battle-ground is a philosophy. The struggle has been sensed by a newspaper, *Il Piccolo*, which said one noon:

"We cannot live on good terms both with God and Duce Mussolini. Christianity and Fascism are absolute antipodes. The choice, therefore, of good Catholics of Italy is love or violence—Christ or Mussolini,' but frankly adds:

Actually and practically, Italy is far better off than anti-Fascists charge. Money has been stabilized; the internal public debt has been reduced from 95 billions to 85 in four years; trains leave and arrive on time (cf. Russia); there is a more wholesale acceptance of Fascism than two years ago; the theory of government is, after the manner of William James, a pragmatic affair because 'it works.'

"It has been discovered, suddenly, that Fascism is Real Politik as contrasted to the rest of Europe's and America's fantastic and impossible belief in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, democracy, parliamentary government and other such romantic, impractical illusions.

"Fascist realism has given this not new nor brilliant thesis to the world: the state is everything, the individual nothing; efficiency and economic welfare stand above the rights of man; man exists for society, not society for man."

In Russia, Soviet officials assure him there is no censorship.

"But the press corps had another story to tell. From the group representing all the agencies and important newspapers, I soon learned that nothing could be sent out of Russia which was disagreeable to Soviet policies or to communist philosophy

"Even a plain translation of communist news was frequently censored because the effect abroad might not be favorable."

Describing conditions under the Soviets, he writes.

"In Moscow, annually, the Third International conspires

"ACROSS SHANTUNG"

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to grasp the bourgeois scheme of things entire, shatter it to bits, and remould it nearer to the Red desire.

"It is an open and shut conspiracy; the open part is the congress, the shut part the secret meetings and the distribution of orders and money. But even in the open congress, ways and means of fomenting revolutions in Poland, Germany, China, America, are discussed and the part the Russian army is to play as an international communist army is outlined.

"The same leaders who meet one day as premier and cabinet of Russia meet the following day as heads of the Communist party and on another day as chiefs of the Third International.

"The leaders were much better informed and much more successful in the Chinese zone. After various disappointments in Europe the policy of plotting was shifted to the east. The Soviet radio to Tashkent was the busiest. The Trans-Siberian Express carried money and men between China and Russia. The revolution was seen by Lenin whose last written statement contains the significant lines; the Soviet leaders believing.—

" 'The proletarian masses in India and China are becoming enlightened enough to wage the struggle side by side with Russia. When that happens world revolution will be successful.'

"In the secret sessions the delegates are given their orders on the treasury and the funds for propaganda abroad. Money for newspapers is apportioned and the expenses of the trip to Moscow refunded. Arrangements are made for money and propaganda via the Soviet embassies, legations, trade missions and other agencies in many lands. But the chief object of the secret sessions is to hear the report on the progress of the illegal Communist party and to give it its instructions for the next year, how to create emergencies created by other parties, and how to create emergencies leading to the overthrow of established governments.

"Everything that happens in America, the West Indies, Mexico, Japan, Germany, Bulgaria, Turkey—every communistic event is either under the direction of Moscow, attaches itself to Moscow eventually, or is taken in hand by Moscow's agents. Nothing communistic throughout the world is small enough to escape the interference of the Third International.

"When Secretary Hughes asked the Soviet government to drop its program of world revolution and world propaganda, a Communist replied. 'Why doesn't the American department of justice ask the bootleggers to carry only a line of sarsaparilla?' "

Sent post haste to Irak, Seldes describes conditions incisively:

Blessings of British Imperialism

"It took just about two weeks to investigate that Turkish massacre of British subjects—Christians needless to say—and that fortnight also gave me a small but compact picture of that terrible nightmare of the chancelleries and bugaboo of Europe and America: British Imperialism. Incidentally it showed me that the glamourous orient is All Bunk.

"Bagdad! Bagdad the City of the Caliphs, the successors to Mohammed, the City of Haroun al-Raschid. the Thousand and One Nights, the city of poets, the vision of wondrous beauty, the glory of all the Orient!

"Bagdad. A large Mohammedan village, built of mud and camels' dung, infested with flies and malarial mosquitoes, filled with oriental peoples in rags and patches, numerous cripples, children with the purple eyelids of trachoma on which their ignorant superstitious mothers have placed ordures and blue beads to exorcise the evil one; men with their faces eaten by syphilis; beggars—and beggars who try to touch you in humble piety and arouse fear and disgust instead of pity; sewage in the streets, the streets filled with nauseating stinks; shops where vile offal is displayed for sale, rotting and stinking and covered with thousands of flies and worms; streets crowded with men, women and children, dogs and camels, all equally filthy and many diseased; the town reeking with all that is low and horrible in humankind, while above it a devastating sun gives it life and death, selects for survival and destroys much of this flowing, palpitating mass which seems so shortly removed from the primeval ooze.

"If the British had not occupied Bagdad during the war and kept it until this day I would have been at a loss for refuge, in this repulsive capital. But British "imperialism" has been at work more than ten years. It cut right through the hovels parallel with the Tigris, and built New Street. Two hotels with electric light and bath-rooms have been established, there is an officers club, a newspaper, taxi-cabs, hospitals, schools, sanitary work on a vast scale, policemen, civilization, and—the British. Cool men. Clean men. White men.

"In the courts the British have brought justice in place of the tribal bloody sword.

"The British are in Mesopotamia by consent of the League of Nations. Of moral reasons there were none. But if all British imperialism is as terrible as this sample I have experienced, I am a convert to it, and so, I believe, would be any neutral who ever set a foot, hesitatingly, in this vile part of the world."

Mexican Propaganda

Thence to Mexico, where his attitude is critical:

"But from the moment I arrived at the Texas frontier, every town of which I visited, I was deluged with propaganda, most of it, as I later found, as vicious as it was untrue. Catholic propaganda would have Calles the new anti-Christ and Ku Klux propaganda would install him in some hall of Methodist saints. The interventionists were roaring all along the border. Anti-Calles Mexicans were collecting dollars and talking about organizing armies. Mexico, many said, had gone completely Bolshevik and the time had come for intervention, war, annexation—disappearance of Mexico as a sovereign power.

"In Mexico I heard much the same kind of talk from Americans. But I also found a new experiment in government as dangerous and as interesting as Bolshevism or Fascism.

"When I went to Mexico I had my first experience with an American diplomatic corps which was so imbued with enmity for the country to which it was assigned that it could not or would not see nor admit the beauty of Popocatepetl or Indian blankets or the picturesque peons, let alone the significance of a new experiment in social progress.

"Generally speaking, for a hundred years our embassy in Mexico City has housed a heritage of hatred for Mexicans and Mexico itself.

"The American business men who have surrounded and influenced the official acts and attitude of the embassy are almost one hundred per cent Mexico-haters and interventionists.

"In all fairness it must be said that the Calles authorities, while not adding electric light to the fountains of mutual hatred, did not show any too friendly an attitude to the American diplomatic group nor try too hard for a peace of mutual concession and understanding.

"It would be useless here to discuss the rights and wrongs of the Catholics in Mexico or the possible justification for the violence with which the government has attacked the church, or the violence with which the Catholics have replied. My point is that the American reporters in Mexico as a body are pro-Catholic, not because they care for the church or the rebels, but because they hate the Calles regime so much that they will support anyone who fights it, be he Ku Kluxer or Knight of Columbus, oil man or priest or ambitious, treasonable, Mexican general.

"I repeat that almost all the news sent out of Mexico by American correspondents during my stay was pro-Catholic because the press corps is anti-Calles, anti-government.

"One reason for the general anti-Calles attitude was the American embassy. Here in Mexico City, where I found so many contrasts in the relations between diplomacy and journalism to those in the Europe, I also found the embassy leagued with the press corps. Here, for the purpose of spreading ill-will, I found that perfect co-operation which I had sought in Europe, never found, and proposed to Secretary Hughes and Secretary Kellogg on my visits to Washington.

Destructive News

"Also—and this is important for it concretely indicates the extent to which only one-sided, biased Mexian news is fed to the American public—fully 90 per cent. of the news dispatches from Mexico depict only the darker side of the picture: fighting, executions, government raids upon Catholic schools and lay institutions which violate the law of the land, train wrecks and hold-ups, financial and economic depression, all destructive not constructive news.

"There is a vast amount of constructive work under way in Mexico. Much has been accomplished and much is being done to clear away the revolutionary wreckage.

"But it is seldom that a line about this work of development and rehabilitation sees light in the American press. The editors excuse themselves by saying that this is not sensational, not "spot" news, not material for circulation building headlines. But the reporters tell the truth when they say they send no constructive news because the editors refuse to print it. American editors demand that Mexican news meat must be excitingly gory. If it doesn't drip blood and sensation they don't want it and they won't have it. Editors are not interested and they insist that their readers are not interested in a Mexico that is thriving, peaceful, productive.

"It is generally admitted that almost one hundred per cent. of the resident Americans and almost fifty per cent of the articulate Mexican people believe in the inevitability of intervention. All they ask is, what sort of intervention?

"The Soviets have destroyed the liberty of the press, public

assembly, political action and free speech. Mussolini has destroyed the liberty of the press, public assembly, individual rights and free speech. Now comes Calles and destroys the liberty of the press, public assembly, political action and free speech. Only Calles is not half as strong as his guiding stars, and does things only half way.

"The Soviets make it treason, punishable by death, for a workingman to strike; Mussolini follows with a so-called labor charter which makes the Italian workingman less than a free citizen, and Calles works for the complete dictatorship of the workingman. All three systems are dictatorial, but there are vast differences in each, and one name cannot cover the three.

"The present military situation in Mexico is amazing. There are 28 states each controlled by a chief and each state has its troops and each military commander can start a civil war and try to capture the government. The history of Mexico from 1910 to the present day has been the conflicts between the troops belonging to generals, not to the Mexican nation.

"The nucleus of the labor dictatorship is the Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana, the C.R.O.M. or Mexican federation of labor. Morones told me that it has 1,800,000 members most of whom pay a few cents dues each week.

"When de la Huerta was on top his army killed numerous labor leaders, and this led to the C.R.O.M. organizing its own men, equipping them with arms, and placing them at the disposal of Obregon.

"The C.R.O.M. today is openly opposed to the 28 generals who rule the 28 states of Mexico."

Shanghai, June 7, 1929.

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National Wealth of China and Other Principal Foreign Countries

According to the estimate made by a Japanese authority, Mr. Hideomi Takahashi, in his "National Wealth of China" the present national wealth of China amounts approximately to $106,133,253,957 Mex. This is equivalent to $267.50 Mex. per capita. Table I gives the statistics in detail.

Table: I National Wealth in China

1.	Land	$87,037,031,250
2.	Buildings	5,555,444,000
3.	Household property and art objects	1,734,646,800
4.	Domestic and other animals	1,661,084,148
5.	Mineral products	501,267,880
6.	Fishery	250 633,940
7.	Salt	1,423,849,870
8.	Electricity, gas, water works, highways	6,450,000
9.	Ships and rolling stock	91,981,500
10.	Silver and gold coins; silver and gold bullions	1,467,975,000
11.	Business and banking enterprises	71,750,000
12.	Merchandise	4,224,295,719
13.	Railways, tramway, telegraph, telephone	89,950,000
14.	Library and books	11,335,600
15.	Harbors and rivers	2,005,558,250
	Total	106,133,253,957

Compared with the national wealth of other principal foreign countries, the national wealth of China is pitifully low. Table II gives both the total amount and per capita amount of the national wealth of China and other principal countries.

Table II: Latest Estimates on National Wealth of China and Other Principal Foreign Countries

		Total amount	Per capita amount
1.	United States	$776,993,235,200 Mex.	$6,734 Mex.
2.	Great Britain	239,848,336,000 ,,	5,348 ,,
3.	Russia	106,100,758,400 ,,	771 ,,
4.	France	105,507,584,000 ,,	2,598 ,,
5.	Japan	104,307,985,600 ,,	1,764 ,,
6.	Germany	73,061,352,000 ,,	1,163 ,,
7.	Italy	45,596,969,600 ,,	1,138 ,,
8.	China	106,133,253,957 ,,	267 ,,

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This is the only line connecting the Yangtse valley, or the "middle country", with the southern part of China. At present it is not fully completed, but one may travel as far south as Chuchow in Honan. A motor-road connecting Chuchow and Shiuchow in Kwangtung, is now under construction and it is hoped it will be completed this year. Plans are also being made for completing the railway between Chuchow and Shiuchow but owing to the mountainous country it will be a considerable time before it can de completed. The trip between Shiuchow in northern Kwangtung and Canton can, however, be made in comfort at the present time.

Cities through which the line at present operates are celebrated for their temples and walls and gates. Changsha, with a population of 500,000, is especially worth visiting. It is called the cleanest city in China and it is noted as the only city in the south which withstood the seige of the Taiping rebels who scourged China more than half a century ago. Trade is flourishing here always, the principal articles dealt in being rice, tea, paper, tobacco, hemp, paulownia oil, earthenware and antimony. Chuchow also is an interesting city, having many temples of note. The road from Shiuchow to Canton, and thence to Hongkong, is safe, comfortable and operates with first class service.

Any Tourist Agency will gladly supply further information regarding rates, schedules, accomodations, etc. Or write direct to the Traffic Manager,

CANTON-HANKOW

Railway

Head Office

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No. 3

Who's Who in China

Col. M. Thomas Tchou

諸懋澄

Chinese Government's Delegate at the 12th International Labour Conference.

Col. M. Thomas Tchou was born in 1895 in Tzechow, Szechuen. He went to Europe in 1908, and studied in Belgium, England and Germany. In 1911 he went to Scotland and entered the University of Glasgow where the "sandwich" system of study and practice is applied. Upon graduation from the University of Glasgow in 1916, he received two diplomas of the B. Sc. degree—one for naval architecture and the other for mechanical and civil engineering.

Upon his return to China in 1916, he became the mechanical engineer in the Industrial Research Bureau of Szechuen, advisor to the Government Arsenal in Chengtu and subsequently professor of mechanical engineering and the English language in different colleges in Chengtu, Changsha and Ningpo. Upon the invitation of the National Committee of Y. M. C. A.'s in Shanghai, he became the executive secretary of its industrial department in 1921. In this capacity he made a thorough study of Chinese labor conditions and needs and made a series of efforts to introduce reform. Industrial departments were soon established in fourteen city Y.M.C.A.'s in the country. In 1923 Col. Tchou was commissioned by National Committee of Y.M. C.A.'s to make a tour round the world to investigate labor conditions and organizations in Europe and America, paying special attention to reforms introduced by governments, private organizations and individuals in the leading industrial countries. As a result of this tour, Col. Tchou became an ardent advocate of protective social legislation, workers' education, the co-operative movement and the improvement of the housing and social conditions of the working masses. In 1927 he became the labor manager of the Commercial Press, Shanghai, and did valuable work to promote better understanding and mutual trust between the workers and the management.

In 1928, when General Chiang Kai-shek was reinstalled as Commander-in-Chief, Col. Tchou was appointed secretary of the English, French and German languages in General Chiang's headquarters, and received the rank of colonel in the Nationalist Army. In this capacity he rendered conspicuous service during the Tsinan Incident by making known to the world China's case.

In the same year, when Dr. H. H. Kung became the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour, Col. Tchou was appointed Director of the Department of Labour by the National

Gen. Fang Cheng-wu

方振武字叔平

General Fang Cheng-wu was born in Showchow, Anhwei Province in 1885. During the later period of the Ching dynasty, he joined the Tung Men Hui, an early revolutionary organ in China. Turning to the military circle at Kwangtung he, together with two other late heroes, Hsu Hsi-ling and Hsiung Chen-chi, raised patriots against the Manchu regime, but their efforts failed. Finally in a secret meeting at Lao Pao Yin, he was unfortunately arrested but he was freed after several months imprisonment. He hid himself at Nanking where he still continued this revolutionary work. When the revolution broke out in 1911, he assisted in the capture of Nanking and Hsuchow. Following the failure of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's punitive expedition against Yuan Shih-kai in 1913, he immediately escaped to Japan, where he enrolled as a student at the Hao Yen Military Academy. Upon his return in 1917 he was appointed by the Military Government at Kwangtung as Commander of the Defense Army. In 1918 he led the Yunnan forces to attack the northerners and captured Kiangsi, Anhwei and then the west of Shantung, where he remained and became Commander of the 5th army of Kuominchun in 1926. Upon the defeat of Kuominchun at Nankew by the Fentien forces, he retreated to Wuyuan at Suiyuan District. Upon his appointment as Commander of the 1st Route of the Shensi Reinforcement Army of Kuominchun, Gen. Fang accompanied his forces across the desert lands of Ninghsia, Pingliang at Kansu, and then reached Sianfu at Shensi. In 1927

(*Continued on page 129*)

Government. In this capacity he is directly in charge of the administration of labour affairs in the Chinese Republic.

In April, 1929, Col. Tchou was appointed by the National Government as its representative at the Twefth session of the International Labor Conference which opens at Geneva, Switzerland on the 30th of May. He is now in Europe to attend the Conference where for the first time China has sent a complete delegation consisting of two government delegates, one labour delegate, one employers' delegate and several advisers. Col. Tchou was appointed the leader of the delegation.

Col. Tchou is the founder of the workers model village in Pootung and the consumers' co-operative society in Chapei, all in the special municipality of Greater Shanghai. He has, moreover, been in charge as general secretary of the Officers' Moral Endeavor Association (勵志社) in Nanking, of which President Chiang Kai-shek is sponsor and chairman.

C. Y. T'u

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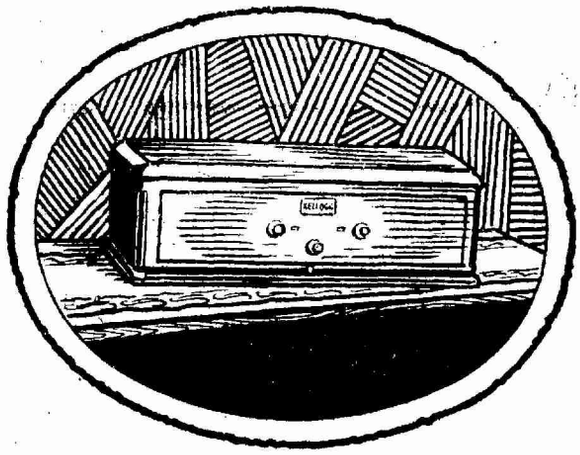

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SHANGHAI.

Men and Events

A. R. Hopkins, former managing editor of the *North China Star*, American newspaper in Tientsin, is visiting in Shanghai.

The third number of the Monthly Journal of the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai is now on sale at the Dah Tung Book Co.

Shanghai College, operated under the auspices of the Southern Baptist Mission, has been granted registration by the Ministry of Education of the National Government.

J. L. Butts, correspondent in Peiping for the *Chicago Daily News*, accompanied by Mrs. Butts, is departing shortly on vacation to the United States. Mr. Butts has been ill for several months.

The Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee in Shanghai has received a telegram from the Shensi International Committee at Sianfu expressing the gratitude of the latter for $I2,000, received for relief work.

The United States Naval authorities abandoned the attempt to refloat the U.S.S. Luzon from her position on the breakwater at Woosung, and awarded the contract for refloating the vessel to a Japanese concern, which successfully refloated the ship on Wednesday morning.

George Malcolm, head of G. M. Malcolm and Company, N. Y., is in Shanghai on a business trip in the interest of the Hupp Motor Car Company of Detroit, Mich. Hupp motor cars are handled in Shanghai by China Motors, Inc.

The American newspaper magnate, Van Lear Black, was forced to abandon his flight from Corydon to Tokyo when, on June 10, the giant Fokker monoplane in which he was flying crashed while landing at Dum Dum airdrome in Calcutta.

The "Annual Report on Labor Strikes in Greater Shanghai", published by the Bureau of Social Affairs of the City Government of Greater Shanghai, is now off the press. The publication contains complete reports of the various phases of the strike problem.

Chu Chao-hsin, former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs at Nanking and concurrently Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Canton is now traveling in the Straits Settlements, Siam, Dutch East Indies, his purpose being to encourage wealthy Chinese in those areas to invest money in industries in China.

The West Lake Exposition is being held at Hangchow from June 6 to October 10, 1929. The Foreign Hall Exhibits, which will open August 10 and close October 10, will be limited to machineries and raw materials essential to the reconstruction program of the Chinese Government and its manufacturing industries in general.

A report from Hankow which appeared in the *Shanghai Mercury* on June 11 stated that Father Severno Sartori, a member of the Catholic Mission Etrangeres de Milan, who was captured by Chinese bandits on June 1, has been released. It was stated that he had been engaged in famine relief work at Shekiahen, near Nanyang in Honan province.

The tall falgpole, 139 feet high, said to be the highest in Shanghai, in the grounds of the American Consulate on Whangpoo Road, is shortly to be taken down due to the fact that the pole has decayed to such an extent as to be unsafe. The pole, consisting of a single piece of Oregon pine, was donated to the American Consulate in 1919 by C. L. Seitz of the China Import and Export Lumber Company.

The annual meeting of members of the Royal Asiatic Society will be held in the Society's Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Thursday, June 20. Reports of the officers and a statement of accounts will be given and officers and memebers of the council for the ensuing year will be elected. Rev. F. L. Hawk Pott, D. D., has been proposed for president and Isaac Mason, Esq., and Rev. Evan Morgan, D. D., for vice-presidents.

Hubert S. Liang of the National Committee, Chinese Y. M. C. A. was married on Saturday, June 8 to Miss Florence Yu, a daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. P. Q. Yu, the wedding

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taking place on the lawn of the Y. M. C. A. compound at the corner of Route de Say Zoong and Dupleix, French Concession. The wedding ceremony was performed by Dr. David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. and Dr. D. Willard Lyon, also of the National Committee.

Admiral Mark L. Bristol, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet and Mr. Bristol, were hosts at a reception aboard the Pittshurgh in the Shanghai Harbor on the afternon of Wednesday, June 12. More than 200 foreign and Chinese residents of Shanghai attended, the entertainment consisting of music and refreshments. The Pittsburgh was decorated for the occasion and special tenders were provided to transport the guests from the Customs Jetty to the ship.

The *Kuo Min* news agency reported in a dispatch from Nanking on June 10 that the Sino-British Commission is now completing its work of assessing damages suffered by British firms at the time of the Nanking incident in 1927. It was stated that the chief British claimants are the International Export Company, Asiatic Petroleum Company, British-American Tobacco Company, Butterfield and Swire, Jardine, Matheson and Company, the Yangtsze Hotel and the British House Hotel.

Four Stinson-Detroit airplanes, recently purchased by the Ministry of Communications for the purpose of establishing an air-line mail and passenger service between Shanghai, Nanking and Chengtu, Szechuen Province, are now being assembled and according to report this week they are to be placed in service before July 1. The pilots who accompanied the planes to China are Capt. W. R. Henderson, Capt. J. B. Machle and Arnold Weier, all of whom have been engaged in the U. S. Air Mail Service. The planes are being assembled at the Hunjao Airdrome at Shanghai.

In the issue of *The Review* for May 25 the translation of Sun Yat-sen's "Outline of National Reconstruction" was credited to "Dr. Frank W. Price, the veteran missionary and authority on the Chinese language, resident in Nanking." His father, P. Frank Price, is a "veteran" missionary in Nanking, but the translation referred to is the work of the son, Frank W. Price, likewise a missionary to China, who has been a student of Chinese since his boyhood and is the translator of the "San Ming Chu I" into English. Rev. Frank W. Price and his family are leaving on furlough June 21 on the "President Cleveland".

Despite official prohibition, Chinese at Shanghai generally observed Dragon Boat Festival as a holiday on Tuesday, June 11. For the first time in several years there was a dragon boat "race" on the Whangpoo, or at least the start of one before the police interfered, the boats being decorated in typical style with banners, lanterns and replicas of dragons. The Dragon Boat festival is supposed to have had its origin in the Chu Kingdom when a Minister Chu Yen, by name, threw himself into the river because he could not obtain an audience with the Emperor. Due to the admiration of the people it has been the custom on the fifth day of the fifth moon to send out boats on the river for the supposed purpose of rescuing his spirit.

WHO'S WHO IN CHINA

(*Continued from page 127*)

he led his force eastward and successively captured Tungkwan, Lingpao, Shenchow, Mienchih, and Hsinan along the Lunghai Railway and finally his army captured Loyang and joined the National Revolutionary Army at Chengchow. He was appointed Commander of the 3rd flank Army which was afterward changed to the 9th Flank Army of the National Revolutionary Army to be directly controlled by the Government. Through the elimination of the defeated troops under Wu Pei-fu south of Honan and north of Hupeh, his army was ordered to reorganize as the 11th Route of the National Revolutionary Army which is still under the command of Gen. Fang. Upon the general offense against the Fengtien forces in North China, Gen. Fang became Commander of the 4th Unit of the National 1st Group Army under Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek, his army was responsible for the capture of Chin Hsiang, Tsining, Tsinan, Pingyuan, Tehchow, and Tientsin. In the National 3rd Congress of the Kuomintang in March 1929, Gen. Fang was elected member of the Central Executive Committee in addition to the posts as Chairman of Anhwei Provincial Government, Commander of the 6th Route of the Punitive Expedition against the Kwangsi Faction and commander of the 10th National Army and member of the Military Council.

No Civil Liberty in Jugo-Slavia Either

A *Reuter* report from Belgrade, Jugo-Slavia, on June 10, stated that three prominent lawyers of that city, Pernar, Dzanitch and Mintas, together with another lawyer named Dr. Politio, president of the Advocates Association, have been arrested because of their support of a resolution sent to King Alexander, demanding the restoration of civil liberty. The attorneys will be tried in a special tribunal under the so-called Defence of the Realm Act.

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Part III.—Administration of Justice in China.

Part IV.—Recommendations.

In addition there is an appendix containing the Declaration of the President of China to reform the laws and administration of justice; a summary of clauses from the treaties containing the Extraterritorial provisions; a list of modern Chinese courts and prisons and a report of the Committee which toured North and Central China investigating conditions.

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Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Toho News Service.

Peiping, June 5.—It is reported that Ma Ting-jang, leader of Mohammedan troops, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the 15th Route Army Corps.

Nanking, June 5.—Chiang Kai-shek has issued orders for the beginning of a campaign against Feng Yu-hsiang, and has instructed Gens. Ho Yung-chen, Mao Ping-wen, Hsu Yuan-chien and Fang Chen-wu to advance on Honan.

Peiping, June 5.—Feng Yu-hsiang has informed Yen Hsi-shan that he cannot accept the latter's invitation to go abroad unless the Central Government repeals the order for his arrest.

Peiping, June 5.—Traffic on the Peiping-Hankow Railway was resumed yesterday as far as the north bank of the Yellow River.

Peiping, June 5.—Feng Yu-hsiang has given orders to his troops to concentrate in Hanchung, Shensi.

Peiping, June 6.—C. T. Wang is to be sent to Peiping to return the courtesies of the foreign diplomatic envoys who attended the state funeral of Sun Yat-sen.

Peiping, June 6.—Han Fu-chu has notified all military leaders that he will refuse admittance into Honan of any troops, no matter to what faction they belong.

Peiping, June 6.—The positions of Han Fu-chu and Shih Yu-shu, who are reported to have betrayed Feng Yu-hsiang, are still considered ambiguous.

Manchouli, June 6.—M. Kznetsoff, Russian Consul-General at Mukden, and the other Russian officials who were released by the Chinese authorities on their way to Harbin, have arrived here en route to Moscow.

Harbin, June 7.—Chu Chien, attorney-general of the Supreme Court here, stated in an interview that the case of the 39 persons arrested as the result of the raid on the local consulate is within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, but would probably be tried before special commission.

Peiping, June 7.—Employees of the local telephone administration have started sabotage as a result of their demand for an increase in wages made to the Ministry of Communications.

Peiping, June 7.—Han Fu-chu arrived here today to confer with Ho Cheng-chun.

Peiping, June 7.—Troops under Tang Sheng-chi are advancing toward the line from Kaocheng to Kueiteh, while Fang Chen-wu's forces are also proceeding toward Kueiteh. Feng's troops have completed their withdrawal to the west of Loyang.

Peiping, June 7.—It is reported that Feng Yu-hsiang has issued an order for the subjugation of Han Fu-chu.

Hongkong, June 7.—Owing to the protracted spell of dry weather, Hongkong is suffering a severe water famine.

Peiping, June 8.—It is reported that the real object of the visit of Tang Sheng-chi and Ho Cheng-chun in visitng Tayuan is to investigate the relations between Yen Shi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang.

Peiping, June 9.—As a result of preliminary hearings of the case concerning the excavation of the Imperial tombs at Tungling, Sun Tien-ying and six others are to be put to death, and others are to be imprisoned for periods as long as 11 years.

Nanking, June 9.—The National Government denies that C. T. Wang will be sent to Japan as ambassador when the Chinese and Japanese legations have been elevated to the rank of embassies.

Peiping, June 9.—Tang Sheng Chi and Ho Cheng-chun arrived at Tayuan yesterday and immediately confered with Yen Shi-shan.

Peiping, June 9.—Damages on the Peiping-Hankow Railway excepting the bridge over the Yellow River, have been repaired.

Harbin, June 9.—An international issue threatens as a result of the raid on the Soviet Consulate here.

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent), Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Sunday and Monday, June 9 and 10.—Members of the Naval Reorganization Committee, excepting Eng Tsu-ying and Shu Tsung-liu, were sworn into office yesterday.—The National Publicity Conference has issued a circular telegram setting forth the crimes of Feng Yu-hsiang and urging concerted action against him.—Members of the Overseas Affairs Committee were formally inducted into office yesterday.—An aviation field for the accomodation of aeroplanes employed in mail and passenger service between Shanghai and Nanking is soon to be opened near Chenju.—Ho Chen-chun and Tang Seng-chi, representatives of Chiang Kai-shek, have arrived in Taiyuan.—Liu Chien-sui is reported to have entered Liuchow on June 7; Li Tsung-jen and Pai Tsung-hsi escaped to Taiping.—Lung Yun, Chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Government, confirms the report of the capture of Kweiyang, Kweichow, by the Yunnan Forces.—A conference of officials of the Northeastern Provinces has been called by Chang Hsueh-liang for June 11.—Through service on the Peiping-Hankow Railway from Peiping to Hankow was established today.—T. V. Soong has decided to reorganize the Canton Branch of the Central Bank of China and place it under direct control of the head office at Shanghai.—Sir Miles Lampson has arrived in Hankow from Nanking.—The National Opium Suppresion Committee has requested the issuance of circular instructions regarding the smuggling of narcotics to all Commissioners of Customs.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has organized a Consular Jurisdiction Publicity Committee.—It is said that there are about 30,000 troops under Sun Liang-chen and Pang Ping-hsun now stationed in Shensi.—The second general meeting of the Central Executive Committee opened in the auditorium of the Central Party Headquarters today.—Satisfactory results are reported from a conference between Yen Hsi-shan and Chiang Kai-shek's delegates, Tang Seng-chi and Ho Chen-chun, at Taiyuan.—The people of Sikong have complained to the Central Government that Tibetan troops, with the help of the British, have invaded Sikong.—The Committee for the Yunnan and Burma National Boundary question held its preliminary conference today.—The Ministry of Foreign affairs reports that the amount due to Chinese ministers and consuls is more than $1,000,000.

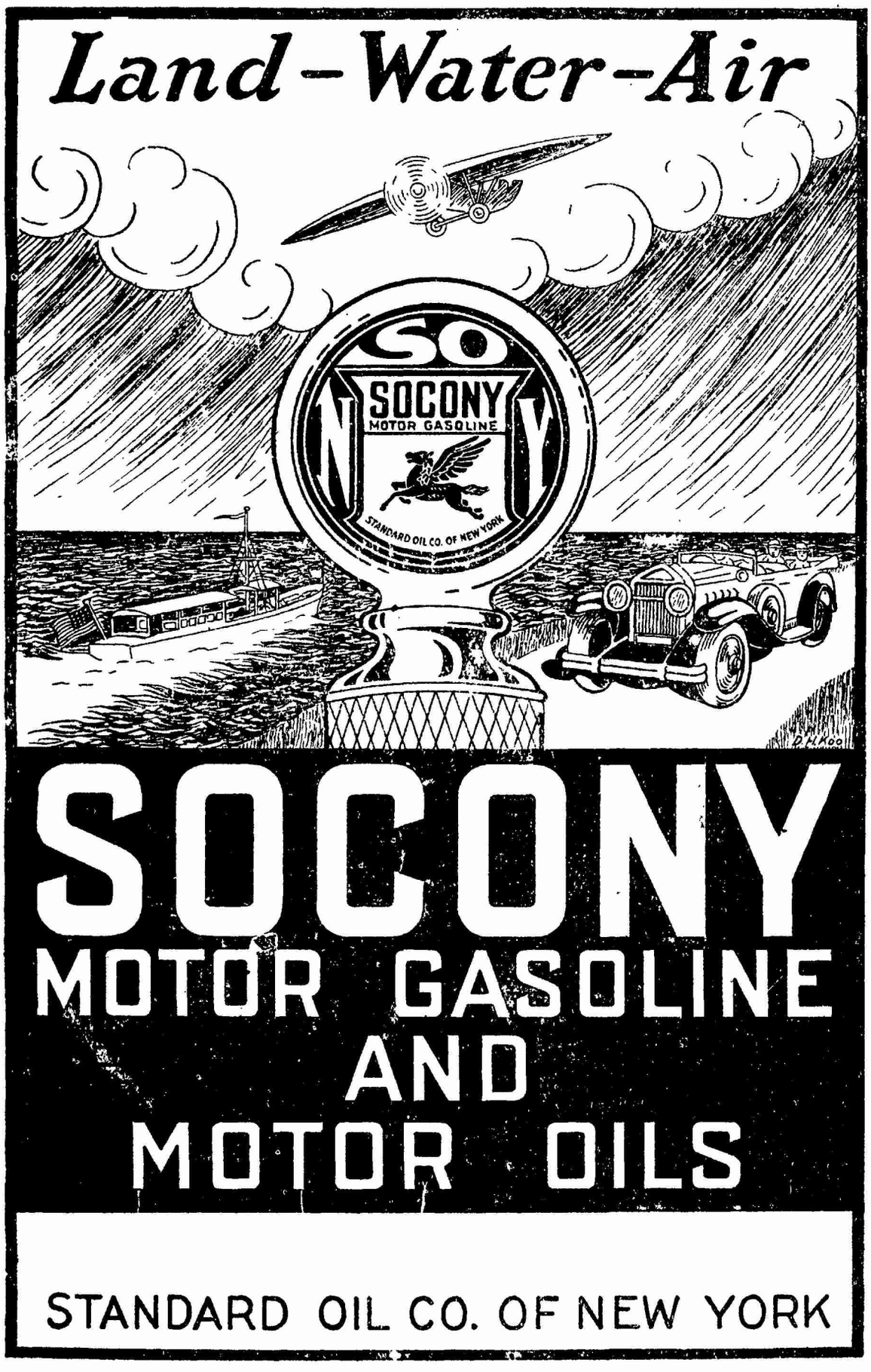
Tuesday, June 11.—The State Council has publicly commended Han Fu-chu, Shih Yiu-san and Ma Hung-kwei for their declaration of severance of relations with Feng Yu-hsiang.—A memorandum urging early completion of the unfinished sections of the Canton-Hankow and Lung-Hai Railways has been submitted to the Central Executive Committee by Sun Fo.—A conference of representatives of Central military organs was held at the Commander-in-Chief's headquarters in Nanking today.—Fan Shih-sen has been appointed Gendarmerie Commander for the Wuchow-Sunchow region by Li Ming-sui, representative of the Central Disbandment Committee in Kwangsi.—Foreign envoys have telegraphed the Foreign Ministry expressing their thanks for the reception accorded them at the Sun Yat-sen funeral.—Preparations for the punitive expedition against Feng Yu-hsiang have been completed according to information from the Commander-in-chief's Headquarters.—Under instructions from the Central Government, the headquarters of the Bandit suppression forces in southern Honan have been abolished.—The Japanese Bar Association in Shanghai has wired its home Government that a protest should be filed with the National Government against the procedure of the Shanghai Provisional Court in Sino-Japanese civil cases.

Nanking, June 10.—The second plenary session of the Central Executive Committee opened today with 43 members present.

Tientsin, June 10.—A skirmish between Japanese and Chinese soldiers, resulting in injuries to both sides, occurred on a street in Shanhaikwan yesterday.

Peiping, June 11.—It is reported that a cavalry divisional commander, Hsi-Ti-chi, arbitrarily assumed the post of chairman of the Honan Government on June 8.

Peiping, June 11.—The rear-guard of the 5th Route Army Corps under Tang Sheng-chi has passed through Tingtao and Tsaohsien and is still advancing.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STANDARD OF PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS IN CHINA

(*Continued from page 104*)

demand. Thus, differences between the Anglo-American and continental systems of municipal responsibility for administrative acts resulting in private damages, and, in a wider sense, national peculiarities embodied in such well-known constitutional principles as the American system of judicial review, the English doctrine of legislative supremacy, the French practice of administrative courts, and the Japanese conception of imperial ordinance power—all these indicate different measures of protection which a person, national or alien, receives under a different system of municipal law or political theory. Similarly, differences between such principles as *jus soli* and *jus sanguine* or direct liability and non-liability of states for injuries to aliens, also yield varying measures of protection to the alien according to whether the state of residence adheres to one or the other principle.

The absurdity of such a standard can also be seen in the fact that it is not practised even among the so-called "civilized countries" of the West. Does an American national in Soviet Russia receive the same protection as he receives in his own land? Did any Englishman in France ever claim the protection of extraterritoriality even on the eve of the French Revolution when French justice was known to the world by such horrible terms as "lettre de cachet" and "sentence without trial"? Can the Anglo-American countries require the continental countries to alter their form of administration and system of law in order that their nationals residing in the latter may receive the same protection as they do at home?

The fact is that, beyond a certain point, different systems of law, administration and justice must yield different measures of protection to the subjects of the law. Why should jurists, scholars and legislators all over the world emphasize the comparative studies of these different national systems if they yield the same measure of justice and efficiency? And yet international law does not prescribe that a country must alter its basic institutions so that they may be to the liking of guests who choose to reside within her boundaries. Indeed, if a state is actually required to give to aliens each the same protection as they receive in their respective national states, each of which possesses a different standard, one can imagine what an absurd, complicated and conflicting, it not impossible, system of law, administration and judicial machinery there must be in that state. Something of this nature on a smaller scale is found in the International Settlement of Shanghai, where different systems of national laws, judicial machineries and administrative authorities are employed for the protection of one special class of residents—aliens enjoying extraterritorial rights. And what an ugly, ridiculous and hopeless situation it is!

Effect of Political Conditions

Finally, we must add that security of life and property in different countries necessarily varies in degree according to their existing political conditions. A country which is undergoing a major political change or revolution naturally cannot give the alien the same security as he would receive in his own land or in the same country under normal or peaceful conditions. This fact is recognized in that well-known principle of international law that under exceptional circumstances of civil war or local commotion, foreign residents are not entitled to greater privileges or immunities than other inhabitants of the insurrecting districts, the theory being that, by voluntarily remaining in a country which is in a state of war, they must be held to have been willing to accept the risk as well as the advantage of that domicile. (Moore, "Digest of International Law", Vol. 6, p. 885).) When Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister to the U.S.A., says in his recent speech in New York that "when a man goes to another country and does not like the conditions there, he is not obliged to stay", he is merely expressing the same rule in plain language. Likewise, it is generally recognized that the rights and protection which an alien is entitled to receive in a country "vary between ordinary and peaceful times and times of disturbance and tumult, and between settled and ordinary communities and frontier regions and mining camps." (Root, "The Basis of Protection of Citizens Abroad," IV Amer. Journ. Intern. Law 523.) In the light of these principles, it is clear that no state can demand for its nationals in another state the same protection which it itself gives to them at home owing to differences in political conditions inevitable in the development of nationhood.

The Rule of International Law

What then is the principle of international law in regard to the protection of aliens? It is that commonly accepted principle which Elihu Root, one of the foremost international jurists, has stated in this form: "Each country is bound to give to the nationals of another country in its territory the benefit of the same laws, the same administration, the same protection, and the same redress for injury which it gives to its own citizens, and neither more nor less." (Op. cit., 523.)

As a corollary of this principle, we have the rule that an alien establishing himself abroad must normally accept for his protection the institutions, whether of government or of justice, which the inhabitants of the state find suitable to themselves. Westlake points out that foreigners are subject to local courts and authorities, and not to separate jurisdictions, and their own governments will not normally interfere for their protection so long as they enjoy equal treatment with natives. ("Chapters on the Principles of International Law," 1894, p. 103.) Borchard, in his celebrated work on "The Diplomatic Protection of Citizens Abroad", says that under normal conditions "the duty of the alien's home state is confined to securing for him the benefit of the local law or indemnity for failure to extend it to him. In first instance the alien's right is measured by the municipal law of the state of residence." (1928 edition, p. 179.)

True, it may be pointed out that however unqualified this doctrine may be, as a matter of principle, its application by the stronger nations in their relations with the exploited countries of the world is usually accompanied by the condition that the protection which the state of residence gives to its own citizens must comform to the common standard of "civilized countries". But, as Borchard has also pointed out, such a standard is not altogether definite and the claim that it is or is not complied with by the territorial state is "always a delicate and dangerous allegation." (Ibid.) The defect lies in the fact that "foreign states undertake to judge for themselves as to the local state's compliance with international standards—a defect in the system which arbitration has done much to remedy." (Ibid. p. 106.) At any rate, history tells us that where such a condition is imposed by one state upon another, it is invariably the result

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of the clashing of arms, the spilling of blood and the slaughter of lives.

Furthermore, even granting that the condition imposed by the exploiting nations is a fair one, we shall find that the maximum of the local state's obligations as regards foreign life and property is to afford the minimum of protection according to that indefinite standard supposed to be the common standard of "civilized countries." This, needless to say, is far from saying, as the editor of the *Shanghai Times* alleges, that a country is bound to give the alien the same protection as he receives in his own land, using protection in the broadest sense.

Misunderstanging of Legal Terms

In this connection, it may be interesting to explain certain terms in international law which are often misunderstood. The expression "equal protection" used with reference to aliens does not mean that the alien is entitled to the same protection which he receives in his national state. It does not even require that he must be placed on a footing of complete equality with the native. According to Borchard, "The guarantee of 'equal protection', sometimes found in treaties, does not confer the same substantive rights as are granted to nationals, but only assures full remedial processes for the protection of such rights as are granted to the alien." (Op. cit., p. 40.) Again, the clause of equality between national and alien, incorporated either in treaty or statute, "operates simply as a limitation upon the arbitrary power of the local legislature" and "does not relieve the alien from those exceptions to equal treatment which the public interest in many countries is believed to dictate, e.g., limitations upon his right to own real property, or to own shares in national vessels." Likewise, the effect and force of many acts of the alien may be different from those of the national. "He may be required to register his alienage, to comply with various matters of form, as, e.g., in case of marriage, and in other respects accept rules different from those applying to nationals. So long as his position is not one of inferiority, the clause of equality is not considered as having been violated." (Ibid., p. 44.)

Also we may note that even the obligation of "special protection", often guaranteed in treaties, merely places aliens upon an equality with citizens in this respect, and is not an insurance against all injury. In a classic and well-reasoned opinion on a claim arising out of injuries sustained by a Mexican citizen during the Civil War in the United States, Commissioner Wadsworth of the 1868 commission stated that "special protection" has been given when a government has done all in its power to put down a rebellion and enforce the law. (Prats v. U.S., July 4, 1868, Moore's "History and Digest of International Arbitrations to which the United States has been a Party", 1898, pp. 2888, 2889; also Baldwin v. Mexico, Apr. 11, 1839, ibid. pp. 2859-2866.) Hall aptly remarks that a government cannot be required to provide itself with the most efficient means possible for the purpose of protecting aliens, nor is it bound to alter its form of administration to give the "highest possible" protection to the interests of a foreign state." ("A Treatise on International Law", 4th edition, p. 230.)

The conclusion to be drawn from the application of these well-known principles of international law to the case of foreigners in China is clear: China is not bound to give the alien the same rights, privileges, immunities, and the same protection which he, as a citizen, is entitled to enjoy in his own land, and not even the guarantee of "equal protection" or "special protection", provided in treaties, does or can impose such an obligation on the part of China. History affords us no precedent where such a standard of protection of foreigners is sanctioned by international practice. The first standard suggested by the editor of the *Shanghai Times* must, therefore, be discarded as being neither intelligible nor justifiable in international law. His other suggestion will be the subject of our next article.

Shanghai, June 10, 1929.

British Minister Will Negotiate Return of Weihaiwei

According to a report of the *Kuo Min* news agency on June 13, Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister, who is now making a tour of the Yangtsze Valley, will return to Nanking shortly when he will open negotiations with Dr. C. Wang, Foreign Minister, on the question of the rendition of the British naval base at Weihaiwei. The British Government promised to return Weihaiwei to Chinese control at the Washington Conference, but nothing definite has as yet been done toward the carrying out of the promise.

The Threat to Nanking

(Manchester Guardian, May 10)

Civil war has again broken out in China. Hostilities are for the moment confined to the extreme South, but it is highly probable that they will quickly spread to the North. If so the Nationalist Government of Nanking, and with it the whole fragile structure of the new order in China, will be imperilled. The danger comes from Feng Yu-hsiang, the so-called Christian general. Relations between this formidable personality and the Nanking Government have for months past been strained. Nominally Feng owes allegiance to the Nanking Government; indeed, he was chiefly instrumental in saving it last year from the menace of the Manchurian and allied invasion. But he is, it is said, highly dissatisfied with his share of the spoils. He was allotted three inland, famine-stricken provinces in the North-west, whose revenues he finds insufficient for the upkeep of his armies. His failure to secure the prosperous maritime province of Shantung after the withdrawal of the Japanese army of occupation last month has brought matters to a head, and it is feared that the Nationalist Government's difficulties in the South may give him his opportunity to strike a blow at Chiang Kai-shek, the Nationalist leader. The threat to Nanking is very real. Feng is an able general, and his troops are probably the best in China. He might succeed in defeating the Nanking Government. The result would almost certainly be to throw China back into the state of chaos from which she has slowly been emerging since the consolidation of the Nationalist power at Nanking.

Americans Advised To Pay Chinese Taxes

A report in the *Sin Wan Pao* on Thursday, June 13, stated the E. S. Cunningham, American Consul-General at Shanghai had held a conference with Hsu Mo, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs on various Sino-American outstanding questions. One of the questions discussed was that of the refusal of American citizens residing in Chinese territory outside of the foreign settlements, to pay taxes to the Chinese Municipalitay of Greater Shanghai. According to the report in the *Sin Wan Pao*, Mr. Cunningham agreed to advise the American property owners to pay the general municipal taxes which the Chinese have been demanding. Another question discussed was that of compensation for a Chinese sampan which was sunk by an American gunboat last year. Mr. Cunningham, according to this report, agreed to refer the case to the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet. The report quoted Mr. Hsu as stating that the conversations were of a private nature and were not to be considered as "formal." He also stated that Mr. Cunningham had invited him and other members of his staff to participate in the American celebration of the Fourth of July.

Hupp Motor Representative in Shanghai

George Malcolm, of New York who is making a three-years trip around the world visiting the places where the Hupmobile is sold, is at present in Shanghai where he will stay for a few weeks, collaborating with Mr. Friedman of China Motors, the resident Hupmobile agents, in preparing for future development of the business. Mr. Malcolm is director-general of exports for the Hupp Motor Car Corparation of Detroit which has recently purchased the Chandler and Cleveland plants in order to extend the Hupmobile business. Mr. Malcolm has travelled in the Orient at different times for the last 27 years, his last visit to Shanghai having been made nine years ago.

T. V. Soong Confers with Canton Officials

T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, who is now in Canton, held a conference on June 12 with Gen. Chen Ming-shu, chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government and Chen Chi-tang, representative of the Central Disbandment Committee in Kwangtung on the question of reorganizing the finances of the province. After completing his work in Kwangtung, Mr. Soong will proceed to Kwangsi province on a similar mission.

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THE "WHAT AND "WHY" OF THE TRESTING BUREAUS

(*Continued from page 105*)

Mr. Y. F. Chen, who has been engaged in the cotton business in Shanghai for over thirty years, as the sub-head. In fact, it is definitely stipulated in the bureau bye-laws that the sub-heads of departments shall be appointed from among the merchants of good standing and long experience and engaged in the line of business directly related to the respective departments. In organising the Raw Silk Testing Department well known silk merchants like Mr. C. C. Huang and Mr. S. P. Wu, have been invited to help and serve as organisers. Besides securing cooperation of the merchants in a formal way, many conferences have been held with merchants of various trades, to get their ideas and suggestions and an exchange of opinion in an informal way. It can be said with equal sincerity and emphasis that the cooperation and friendly suggestions on the part of foreign merchants are equally welcome, for they have played and are still playing an important role in our export trade.

VI. EMPHASIS ON THE INTEGRITY OF TESTS AND THE PROMPTNESS OF SERVICE

Realising that the usefulness and success of the Bureau depends upon the faithfulness and truthfulness of the tests, we are endeavoring to our utmost in that direction. That a competent staff is a primary prerequisite to the attainment of that end is without question. This has already been demonstrated in the statements above. In our Cotton Testing Department, all the testing procedures are performed under strict supervision of the Head of the Department. All the samples brought in are given secret numbers, which are known to no one except the Head of the Department. Care is taken that the tests are performed in a truly scientific way. The inspection of animal products is done by the veterinarians of the Animals and Animal Products Testing Department. Not only do we inspect the products when application is made for inspection, but also occasional visits are made to the factories and suggestions for improvements of factory conditions are made whenever and wherever improvements are necessary.

Furthermore, emphasis is laid on the promptness of serivce, in order to save the time of the applicants as much as possible. In our cotton testing regulations, a two-day limit is put on the test, but we are trying as far as possible to complete the tests within 12 hours.

In short, the Bureau exists for service, and we wish to render that service in a truly scientific and efficient manner.

VII. INSPECTION CHARGES

A demonstration of the real purpose of the Bureau can not be complete without mention of the charges made. In our cotton tests, a charge of six cents per picul for export cotton and two cents for cotton for local use is made. Taking the average value of cotton per picul as $40.00, the above charges represent 0.15% and 0.05% ad valorem respectively. Furthermore, these charges are inclusive of all incidental fees. The charges made by a private testing house conducted by a group of foreign cotton merchants in Shanghai are eight cents per picul with other additional incidental charges as well. Comparing the two sets of figures, it becomes at once evident that the Bureau charges are not unreasonable and exorbitant as some are prone to think. In fact, it has been expressed by a well-known British cotton merchant in Shanghai that the charges made by the Bureau for cotton for local use is entirely too low, and that the receipts thereform would not meet the expenses. As cotton for local use constitutes the major part of Shanghai cotton trade, it becomes evident that if the Bureau were to rely on its charges for existence, it would go out of existence the day it is started. Since the Government did not create these bureaus to levy a tax under camouflage, it was able to make the charges as low as they are, even to the extent of having to subsidise the bureaus for their maintenance.

The only other department officially organised is the Animals and Animal Products Testing Department. As was stated above, only ham, lard, casing and canned goods are under inspection. Part of the reasons for delaying the inspection on the other products is due to lack of equipment, and another part is that the Bureau felt the tentative list of charges drafted was too high and needed further study and revision. Only that part of the list pertaining to ham, lard, casings and canned goods has been officially promulgated and enforced. The remaining part, while drafted, has never been officially enforced. Just exactly what they will be and what per cent ad valorem they will be will be made known when they are officially announced. In considering the final list to be enforced, the Bureau has saved no pains in trying to make the charges as low as practicable and has put the spirit of service in the front in all its deliberations.

At this juncture I can not but deplore the attitude that a certain foreign Commercial Journal took in criticising the purpose and work of the Bureau, and, in fact, of all such Bureaus and indirectly the National Government. The least we can say is that they have based their judgment on preconceived prejudice, upon incomplete information, and upon a complete misunderstanding of the real spirit in which the bureaus are organised. We hope the above statements will enable them to understand better and realise that the Bureau stands for service to all merchants concerned, both Chinese and foreign, not as a tax-gathering institution under camouflage as they seemed to be making it to be.

In closing, may I again call the attention of the public to the real purpose and function of the Bureau and all other bureaus that are organised or will be organised under the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor. They exist solely for the benefit and convenience of the merchants. To accomplish this purpose, we are more than glad to invite and receive the cooperation and friendly advice of all the merchants concerned, both Chinese and foreign. We will gladly welcome any one who desires to visit our laboratories and consider any suggestions for improvement.

Shanghai, June 7, 1929.

Sun Fo's Proposal for Financing Railway Construction

Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, submitted a memorandum to the plenary session of the Central Execntive Committee of the Kuomintang on June 11, proposing that the sum of $150,000,000 (silver) be appropriated from the unexpended portions of the British and Russian Boxer Indemnities for the purpose of completing the Canton-Hankow and Lung-Hai Railways. Sun Fo's memorandum on the subject which was presented to the Committee was as follows.

"Since my assumption of the post as the Minister of Railways it has been my hope to gradually complete the railway program of the late leader Dr. Sun. Last January I submitted a plan asking for the appropriation of a certain portion of the customs and Boxer Indemnity Funds for the reconstruction of railways. The matter was discussed at a meeting of the Central Political Council which later referred the question to three committees. The first committee was to examine the railway, second committee to examine the question in connection with the use of the Boxer Indemnity Fund and the third committee the use of the Customs Fund. The first committee submitted its report and the second has already begun their investigations, but for various reasons the Customs Fund Committee has not yet started its work. Therefore, no action can yet be taken by the government.

"In order to hasten the program of railway reconstruction, the Ministry of Railway had sent experts to various provinces for surveying work. With the complete suppression of the Kwsngsi rebellion; for the strengthening of the prestige of the Central Government and in order to immediately carry out the government's reconstruction program, the government should immediately proceed with its railway development plans. This will greatly increase the confidence on the part of the friendly Powers in the sincerity of the National Government people. Even though the finances of the country may be so crippled at the moment that it is found impossible to proceed with the entire program for railway reconstruction, the plan may be worked out gradually.

"As the railway development is being divided into three periods and the completion of the Cantont-Hankow, Lungahai and Tsang-Shih lines belongs to the first period, work may be started at once for the completion within four years of the former two railways. It is estimated that $64,000,000 will be needed for the completion of the Canton-Hankow railway, and $85,000,000 for the Lunghai line. It is hoped that total amout of $150,000,000 will be appropriated from the British and Russian Boxer Indemnity Fund for the work. The bonds will be issued by the Ministry of Railway, using the Boxer Indemnity Funds as security. The two railways are to be completed within four years.

"The profits of the two railways will be later turned over to the Central Government for educational purposes. In fact, this is the safest investment the government can make with its educational foundation funds, and the plan will benefit both the educational enterprises of the government as well as its railway reconstruction project. Trusting this proposal may meet the approval of the Second Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang."

China Undergoing an Industrial Revolution

BY C. Y. W. MENG

BEHIND the superficialities of the Chinese crisis now worrying the whole world so much, lies the explanation that the Chinese people are merely struggling, as other people have done before, to adapt themselves to the changing economic conditions of the present day. A brief review of the industrial conditions in Europe in the Middle Ages or 17th and 18th centuries will prove to us that China today is just undergoing an industrial revolution.

Industrial Revolution in Europe

During the 17th and 18th centuries in Europe, we find that the prosesses of manufacture were few and simple, and such machinery as was utilized was crude and inexpensive. Steam-power, of course, was unknown, and water-power was but rarely employed. Articles of all kinds were hand-made. The term "hand-craft" denotes, however, a form of industry not only based on hand-labor, but devoid of a capitalistic element.

The attention of the people living during that time was concentrated upon the homely operations of every day life—the housewife drawing out her thread with distaff or spinning wheel, the slow work of the weaver at his primitive loom. They busied themselves perseveringly with wheels, cylinders, bands, and rollers, patiently combining and recombining them.

Up to that time the people of western Europe for the most part continued to till their fields, weave their cloth, and saw and plane their boards by hand, much as the ancient Egyptains had done. Merchandise was still transported in slow, lumbering carts. Suddenly, however, a series of ingenious devices was invented, which in a few generations eclipsed the achievement of ages and revolutionized every branch of business.

Industrial Revolution in China

Industrially speaking, only two decades ago, China was still in the hand-craft stage. Steam-power and water power were either unknown or rarely used. But as a result of her contact with the western world, and as a result of her emerging from several centuries of isolation, machinery is now used in manufacture, thus giving rise to the factory system.

Manufacturing on a small scale with the simple old tools and appliances has become increasingly unprofitable. The primitive system is now being forced to compete with the cheaper goods of the occident produced by machines driven by steam and electricity, which enable one man to do the work of hundreds. At the same time railways, highways, and steamships bring these articles to every town, with a minimum of cost for transportation. Naturally the handworkers cannot meet the prices of machine-made commodities and are gradually forced out of business and driven back to the already overcrowded land. The whole social organization is disrupted. That explains why within small area of the International Settlement there are about 50,000 risha coolies. These coolies are forced to leave their homes to come to Shanghai to do such miserable work.

Employers Vs. Employees

Today, we hear very often of strikes in this or that factory or company. So long as they are not awakened to their rights, and are willing to be the tools of other human beings, workers can be treated in any way the employors please. So long as they have no union, the employors need not be afraid of trouble. So long as the standard of living is not high enough, the employors may well pay wages of just a few cents per day. But the situation is quite different when laborers are conscious of their rights, and are unwilling to be the tools of other human beings, and the situation is more serious if they have some form of union, and the standard of living becomes high.

One of the big problems for the Chinese sociologists to solve is that of the grinding poverty of the Chinese workers. The annual per capita income in China has been estimated at only $60—little more than the estimate of $31 for India where the demands of climate are less rigorous. It is calculated that in North China the minimum annual cost of food and clothing for a family is $150 without considering rent, heat and indispensable sundries, but about 80 percent of the families have less then this.

About ten years ago, in the city of Foochow, it cost a family of four persons ten dollars a month to live, but now it costs at least thirty dollars for the same kind of family.

Under these circumstances, it is but natural that the Chinese workers must struggle for the betterment in treatment, increase of their wages and decrease of their working hours. These constitute a large part in the demands recently presented by strikers to their employors.

More Bitter Struggle To Come

This is only the beginning of the struggle between the employors and the employees, I believe. Their struggle is sure to assume a more bitter and dangerous aspect in view of the size and rapid increase of the Chinese population, the poverty of the workers, and the ignorance of the Chinese laborers who can easily be stirred up by one or two words of a professional strike agitator. Furthermore, only until recently, the Chinese failed to realize what was occurring and did not take the necessary steps to adapt themselves to the inevitable. Such a struggle is destined to be more and more disastrous should the state stand aloof. The Peking Government, which is now out of existence, owing to its corruption, did not care for the welfare of the people, so they did not interfere with this struggle, nor enact any law for ending it.

Adequate Labor Law Needed

With the industrial revolution started a period of struggle between employors and employees became inevitable. The employers claim that they have rights, as masters, to dictate how much wage should be given to the laborers and how many hours they should work. But the employees reply that as we are now living in a democratic world, the employors have no right to treat them as they wish. Further, in view if the fact that the eight-hour system is now widely adopted in the world, the Chinese laborers, regardless of the difference in the conditions, at once also demand that they should work only eight hours per day, and that at the same time their wages be increased. Their struggle is sure to be endless if our Government does not pass a law fixing the number of working hours per day and the amount of wages that should be paid.

In England, there are the Peel's Health and Morals Act of 1802, the Factory Regulations Act of 1819, the Factory Act of 1833, the Factory Act of 1844, Ten Hour Law of 1847, Factory and Workshop Act of 1878 and the Trade Board Act of 1909. In France, there is the Child Labor Law of 1841; in Germany, the Industrial Code of 1891. What China needs today is an adequate labor law.

Certainly, it is no easy task to draft a Chinese labor law. In drafting we must have in mind the interests of both the laborers and capitalists. The sole aim of the labor law is to readjust the relationship between the employors and the employees. We want to improve the status of the Chinese workers, but at the same time, we should improve the "efficiency" of the Chinese laborers. In other words, the increase of the wages and decrease of working hours must be accompanied with the increase of the efficiency of the laborers. Should the Chinese sociologists pay attention to this point, and solve it, in the long run, we believe, what is known as Chinese industrial unrest will pass. The laborers of the Ford Motor Car Co. in America work only eight hours per day, but the efficiency of the laborers is so high that it does not matter if the hours are futher decreased. So it is my conviction that the time has come for the capitalists not to think too much of enriching themselves at the expense of the ignornant laborers, and the time has also come for the laborers not to think that to strike is the best policy. They must "cooperate" with each other.

Child Labor Be Prohibited

The employment of children in industry is a phase of the general problem of child welfare involving far-reaching physical, moral mental and economic effect. Employment of children in modern industry prevents moral, physical and mental development. The period of schooling is cut short by the necessity of entering industry, and the confinement and strain of industrial life are likely to injure the child permanently. The undeveloped muscular and nervous systems are unable to resist the wear and tear of toil, and fatigue soon sets in. It has been found that children are much more liable to industrial accidents, and more susceptible to occupational diseases than adults. Experience has also shown that child labor and delinquency are intimately related, and that the child who enters industry at an early age is likely to feel his economic importance and to become less amenable to parental control.

It is really terrible to visit some of the iron shops in China. These shops usually employ small boys below 15 years of age. These boys are forced to work from early in the morning until late in the evening. They have to take up heavy hammers to strike on a piece of heated iron all day long. Such hard work is not even suitable for men, certainly not for boys. It is true that child labor occurs in every country. But the situation is more terrible in China in view the fact that large masses of the Chinese population are unemployed, and the parents are anxious to send their children to work in the factories or shops, regardless what kind of work they must do. It is up to the State to protect the interests of these children.

Nanking Urged to "Regularize" Relations With Soviet

A news report from Nanking by *Reuters* service on June 11, stated that the present crisis between China and Soviet Russia may result either in a complete breaking-off of relations with Soviet Russia, or a renewal of relations on a more regular basis than has existed in the past. No compromise between the two suggestions was recommended, according to the report from Nanking which stated that a conference had been held between Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Dr. C. T. Wang and Chu Shao-yang, the latter being the Chinese Charge d'Affairs at Tokyo who is now in Nanking on leave. It was stated that opinion among government officials is divided as to whether there should be a complete break with withdrawal of diplomatic and consular representatives on both sides, or whether there should be a complete resumption of relations. It was argued that the present abnormal state of Sino-Russian relations makes it impossible for China to protest against alleged Soviet propaganda in Mongolia, Chinese Turkestan and other places, hence it might be better for China to resume regular diplomatic relations with Russia so that China would be in a better position to deal with Russia officially. Several of the leaders in the Government were of opinion that China should take advantage of the present situation to demand retrocession of the Chinese Eastern Railway and dissolution of the labor unions on that road, it being argued that China should make these demands as the price of recognition. It was also alleged that the Chinese Eastern Railway serves as a center for intrigue of the Third International in the Far East, another reason for ousting the Russians from the road.

The Chinese authorities at Harbin who were responsible for the raid on the Soviet Consulate in that city, have sent to newspapers throughout the Far East alleged translations of documents which were seized in the raid on May 27, the translations making the usual charges of communist intrigue, combined with reports of negotiations which allegedly had proceeded between Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and the Soviet Government. It was also claimed that copies of stationery and official seals of the American and Japanese Consulates in Harbin had been found among the seizures, supposedly for the purpose of issuing false passports to Russians to travel in Japan and the United States.

In reference to charges that Feng Yu-hsiang had concluded an agreement with Soviet Russia, the *Peking Leader* on June 1 published a dispatch from Moscow which quoted the official Russian newspaper, *Izvestia* as declaring the allegations pertaining to Feng and the Soviet "presented a shameless and baseles lie," and suggested that the whole raid on the Soviet Consulate in Harbin had been staged for the purpose of discrediting Feng Yu-hsiang. The article in the official Russian paper also suggested the possibility that the British had had a connection with the affair due to the desire of the British Tory Government to further complicate Sino-Russian relations before the general election in England, the Conservative party knowing that a Labor victory would lead inevitably to improved relations between England and Russia and this would ultimately lead to improved relations between China and Russia.

Further reports from Russia appearing in newspapers in North China indicated that the raid on the Harbin consulate had aroused intense indignation all over Russia and that it had been necessary for the Soviet Government to station guards about the Chinese consulates in various parts of Russia in order to prevent incidents.

Probably the most significant article on the question of Sino-Russian relations appeared in the *Republican Daily News*, Chinese newspaper in Shanghai on June 10 which analyzed the present international status of Russia and suggested that an understanding might shortly be effected between Japan, England and Russia in which case China should watch the situation carefully because "it is sure that Russia, England and Japan will have various wilful tricks against China and if China does not give a strong blow to Russia, China is likely to fall into a dangerous position. Therefore it is hoped that China will collect evidence to her utmost capacity in order to have plenty of facts so as to deal with Russia severely, even to the extent of severance of diplomatic relations.....There is a silent agreement between England and Japan. Now England is going to restore relations with Russia and Japan is adopting a goodwill policy toward Russia. We must take strict perecautions against their wicked tactics of disturbing the peace of Eastern Asia."

Trail of Accused Murderers of Harcharan Singh

On Wednesday, June 12, the trial of the four Sikh watchmen, Mewa Singh, Karim Singh, Sadhu Singh and Naurang Singh, charged with the murder on March 6 of Hacharan Singh, came up in the British Supreme Court before Judge G. W. King and a jury of 12 men. V. Priestwood, acting for the crown, in summing up the case, stated that the accused had all been members of the Gurdwara, an organization which he alleged to be conceived of seditious motives, had been jealous of the position of the deceased and had suspected him of being an informer of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council. In answer, Tycho Wing, counsel for the defence, pointed out that the Gurdwara had been closed for 12 months at the time of the murder, and even if the crime had been committed merely because of suspicion, the accused could have killed many others who had served as police informers. He further stated that the prosecution was in ignorance as to the sequence of events leading up to the murder.

One of the arresting points brought out in the course of the proceedings concerned the arrest of the accused as described by David B. Ross of the Shanghai police force appearing as witness. On March 16, Ross stated that he had gone to the quarters of Mewa Singh with a search warrant for arms and ammunition and seditious literature, had executed the warrant and found nothing. He had then taken Mewa Singh to the police station where he was arrested and charged with murder. When questioned by the judge as to why he had arrested the man if he found nothing mentioned in the warrant, Ross replied, "Those were my orders." Ross further testimony brought out that the same proceeding had been gone through later the same evening in bringing about the arrest of Karim Singh. His Lordship then stated, "If the Crown Advocate intends to defend the legality of these warrants it will place me in a very awkward position for they should never have been issued."

Indian Appeal Dismissed

The case of Hakkim Singh and Ishar Singh, the two Sikhs recently sentenced to imprisonment and repatriation by A. J. Martin in the British Police Court, was appealed before Judge G. W. King in H. M. Supreme Court on Friday, June 7. Tycho Wing, representing the appellants, said that they had been convicted on flimsy evidence after a protracted trial, certain words and speeches uttered by the accued at the Paoshan Road Gurdwara and literature said to have been found in their possession having been dubbed "seditious". Mr. Wing, in a lengthy argument, stated that under certain circumstances the police could not conduct a search for seditious documents and the magistrate could not authorize them to do so. The appeal, which was stated to be against the deportation order rather than the imprisonment, was dismissed.

Republic of China vs N. Y. Insurance Co.

The Director General of Telegraphs and Telephones of the National Government was called to testify in the U. S. Court for China June 11 when the case was heard, before Judge Milton D. Purdy, of the Republic of China against the Merchants Fire Insurance Co., of New York and the Great American Insurance Co. of New York. The defendants' business is managed in China by the American Asiatic. Underwriters and the American Foreign Insurance Association, respectively.

The claim brought by the National Government as the Republic of China is to recover Hankow $132,127.25 from the two defendants representing insurance on the exchange building of the Chinese Government's Telephone Administration in Wuchang, which was partly destroyed by fire in February 1926. Shortly after the outbreak, the city, which was under the Peking Government, reverted to the hands of the Nationaliats whose occupancy followed their invasion of Hankow. One of the legal difficulties which presented itself at an earlier stage of the case was the question of whether the Nationalists or the Peking party were the de facto Government of the Republic of China, both laying claim to the distinction.

At the second hearing of the case on Wednesday the difference between the legal rights of a regional government or a party setting up an independent government in an area under their control and the conquerors of a whole country was raised by counsel for the Republic of China. After further evidence was taken, the case was taken under advisement.

Period of Political Tutelage Limited to Six Years

A joint meeting of the political and party affairs examination committees at Nanking on June 13, decided that the so-called "Period of Political Tutelage" is to be limited to six years, or to 1935. It was decided that all political programs for enforcement during this period must be completed before the expiration of the six-year period. According to the Sun Yat-sen program of national political reconstruction, there were to be three periods, the Military Revolution, the Period of Political Tutelage and finally the Period of Constitutional Government.

TIENTSIN PUKOW RAILWAY

PEIPING (PEKING-PUKOW) THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS

Commencing from 10th. December 1928 and until further notice, the above Through Express Trains Nos. 101 and 102 will run twice a week between Pukow and Peiping Via Hsuchowfu and Chengchow. Up Train leaving Pukow at 5.30 p.m. every Monday and Thursday arriving Peiping on 6.35 p.m. every Wednesday and Saturday and Down Train leaving at 7.00 a.m. every Monday and Friday arriving Pukow at 10.49 a.m. every Wednesday and Sunday.

A Ferry Service across the Yangtse is provided for passengers to and from the Shanghai Nanking Line in connection with the Through Express Trains.

Each train has First, Second and Third class cars, Drawing Room, Dining and Sleeping cars with all modern conveniences in order to meet the demands of the travelling public.

Meals and refreshments are obtainable on the train at any hour.

Every effort is being made to improve this train service by the T. P. R. Admintstration in co-operation with Hankow-Peiping and Lung-hai Lines.

Time		Station	Time		
Arr.	Dep.		Arr.	Dep.	
18.35		Peiping		7.00	Mon. and/or Fri.
13.59	14.14	Paotingfu	12.01	12.16	,,
9.33	10.13	Shihkiachwang	16.10	16.50	,,
5.05	5.40	Shuntehfu	20.40	21.11	,,
	7.41	Chengchow	8.00		Tues. and/or Sat.
17.11		Chengchow		8.20	,,
14.44	15.15	Kaifeng	10.04	10.34	,,
	6.11	Hsuchowfu	22.25		,,
5.41		Hsuchowfu		22.40	,,
23.29	23.59	Pengpu	4.13	4.43	Wed. and/or Sun.
	17.30	Pukow	10.49		,,

PASSENGER FARE TABLE

		Peiping	Paotingfu	Shihkiachwang	Shuntehfu	Chengchow	Kaifeng	Hsuchowfu	Pengpu	Pukow
Paotingfu	1	8.80								
	2	5.70								
	3	4.15								
Shihkiachwang	1	16.20	8.00							
	2	10.50	5.15							
	3	7.65	3.75							
Shuntehfu	1	22.55	14.55	7.15						
	2	14.65	9.40	4.60						
	3	10.75	6.85	3.30						
Chengchow	1	40.05	31.85	24.65	18.10					
	2	26.00	20.65	15.95	11.65					
	3	19.00	15.10	11.65	8.50					
Kaifeng	1	43.80	35.60	27.80	21.25	3.75				
	2	28.40	23.05	18.05	13.75	2.40				
	3	20.20	16.30	12.70	9.55	1.20				
Hsuchowfu	1	58.95	50.15	42.95	36.40	18.90	15.20			
	2	38.20	32.55	27.85	23.55	12.20	9.85			
	3	25.10	21.05	17.60	14.45	6.10	4.95			
Pengpu	1	69.10	60.30	53.10	46.55	29.05	25.35	10.15		
	2	44.57	39.10	34.40	30.10	18.75	16.40	6.55		
	3	28.40	24.35	20.90	17.75	9.40	8.25	——		
Pukow	1	79.25	71.05	63.25	56.70	39.20	36.10	20.90	10.80	
	2	51.45	46.10	41.10	36.80	25.45	23.40	13.55	7.00	
	3	31.75	27.85	24.25	21.10	12.75	11.75	——	——	

Third class tickets are not booked on home line

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity		Sale Price June 13	Appox. Yield to Maturity %
The National City Bank of New York		New Stock		392	——
Argentine Government	6	Oct. 1,	1960	99⅜	6.05
Australia	4½	May 1,	1956	86½	5.46
U. S. of Brazil	6½	Oct. 15,	1957	91¾	7.18
Kingdom of Belgium	7	Nov. 1,	1956	105¼	6.58
City of Budapest	6	June 1,	1962	80½	7.62
Canadian Pacific Railway	4	Perpetual Stk.		84⅛	4.75
Chgo., Milw., St. Paul & Pacific Rwy	5	Jan. 1,	2000	71¼	7.04
ChicagoRapidTransit Co.	6	July 1,	1953	87	7.14
Chile Copper Co. Debs.	5	Jan. 1,	1947	95¼	5.42
Chile Government (Railway)	6	Feb. 1,	1961	92¾	6.55
Cuba Northern Railway	5½	June 1,	1942	84½	7.42
Republic of Costa Rica	7½	Sep. 1,	1949	100½	7.45
Chile Government	6	Sep. 1,	1961	92¼	6.54
CubanDominicanSugar.	7½	Nov. 1,	1944	58	——
Kingdom of Denmark	6	Jan. 1,	1942	103½	5.61
Dutch East Indies	5½	Nov. 1,	1955	102	5.36
Republic of Finland	5½	Feb. 1,	1958	87⅞	6.43
French Government	7	Dec. 1,	1949	108½	6.26
German Government	7	Oct. 15,	1949	106	6.47
German Central Bank... for Agriculture	6	Oct. 15,	1960	85¾	7.14
German Central Bank... for Agriculture	6	Apr. 15,	1938	92	7.22
German General Electric Co.	6	May 1,	1948	93	6.65
Greek Government	6	Feb. 1,	1968	84	7.24
Ilseder Steel Corporation	6	Aug. 1,	1948	85	7.49
Kingdom of Italy	7	Dec. 1,	1951	95¾	7.39
Japanese Government	6½	Feb. 1,	1954	100⅛	6 49
State of Minas Geraes.. (Brazil)	6½	Mar. 1,	1958	91½	7.20
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	Apr. 30,	1961	92½	6.56
Norwegian Hydro-Elec.- Nitro. Corp.	5½	Nov. 1,	1957	91⅜	6.14
Kingdom of Norway	6	Oct. 15,	1952	102	5.84
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.	6½	Jan. 1,	1941	99	6.62
Republic of Peru	6	Dec. 1,	1960	86	7.12
Paris, Lyons & Med. Rwy.	6	Aug. 15,	1958	100¼	5.98
Republic of Panama	5	May 15,	1963	93	5.45
State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil)	6	June 1,	1968	87¼	6.95
Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp.	6	Aug. 1,	1953	93½	6.54
Saxon State Mortgage.. Inst	6½	Dec. 1,	1946	92	7.32
Saxon Public Works,Inc.	6½	May 1,	1951	91⅞	7.24
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6	Jun. 15,	1953	89¼	6.92
United Kingdom of Gr. Britain	5½	Feb. 1,	1937	102⅜	5.07
City of Vienna	6	Nov. 1,	1952	87	7.15
Abitibi Power&PaperCo.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		85	7.06
BelgianNat'l.Rwy.Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6	(American Shrs)		84⅜	7.11
Cannon Mills Co. (Dividend $2.80 p. a.)		Common Stock		39¼	——
General Mills, Inc.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		95¼	6.30
General Mills, Inc. (Div. $3.00 per annum.)		Common Stock		68¾	——
Hershey Chocolate Corp. Convertible	4	Pfd. Stock		93¼	4.29
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc. (Div. $2.50 p.a.)		Common Stock		87¼	——
Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		80¼	8.72
Willys Overland Co.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock		98	7.14
General Motors Corp. (New)		Common Stock		70	——
Andes Copper MiningCo.		Common Stock		51½	——
United States Steel Corp.		Common Stock		166	——
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey		Common Stock		58⅞	——
Standard Oil Co. of New York		Common Stock		40½	——
Pennsylvania Railroad.. Company		Common Stock		77¼	——
United Aircraft &Trans- port Corp. (p. v. $50)	6	Pfd. Stock		85	3.53
United Aircraft & Trans- port Corp.		Common Stock		114¼	——

NOTE: The above quotations are received by Cable, and while believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, 12th, June 1929

Exchange:—Yesterday, the 11th inst., was a Chinese holiday for the Dragon Boat Festival, when all Banks were closed.

The week opened with the price of Bar Silver at 24d. for spot and 24 1/16d. for forward delivery, the lowest price touched, and closes today at 24½d. for both positions.

On the 8th inst, the first reaction for many weeks took place in exchange, when the market commenced to strengthen, this movement continued on the 10th inst, when the official rate was raised to 2/4d. the T/T rate on London become 2/4 15/16d. and on New York 57¾.

A fair quantity of export paper was settled, and speculators were selling also.

To-day the market has advanced further and the official rate again raised to 2/4 3/16d. Our closing quotations are as follows: T/T on London 2/4 5/16d., New York 58⅛, and Yen 75 11/16.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver .. .. .. Tls. 84,778,000 an increase of Tls. 3,053,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars .. 128,630,000 an increase of $ 1,760,000

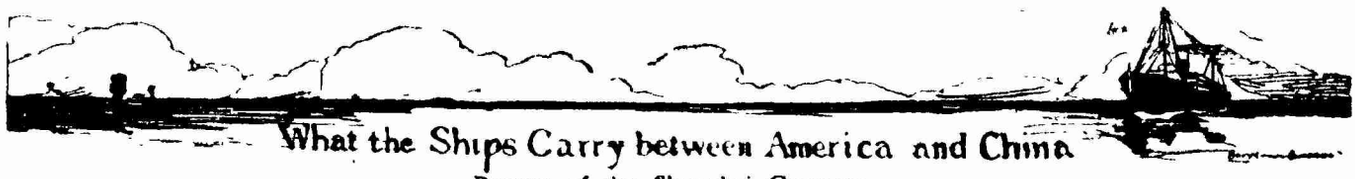
Estimated value Tls. 177,391,000 as against Tls. 100,664,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for May	Thursday June 6	Friday June 7	Wed., June 8	Monday June 10	Saturday June 11	Tuesday June 12
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/5.183	2/3¾	2/3¾	2/3¾	2/3¾ 2/4		2/4 2/4¼
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/3 13/16	2/3 13/16	2/3 13/16	23 13/16 2/4 1/16		2/4 1/16 2/4 5/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/4	2/4	2/4	2/4 2/4¼		2/4¼ 2/4½
T/T India	162.712	155	155	155	155 156½		156½ 158
T/T France		1435	1435	1435	1435 445		1445 1460
T/T On N.Y. Demand	1,509.654 58.962	56	56	56	56 56½		56½ 57
T/T Hamburg R. M.		56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛ 56⅝ 235		56⅝ 57⅛ 237¼
T/T H'kong	81.264	235	235	235	237¼		239¼
T/T Japan		83¼	83	83⅜	83⅛ 83		82¾ 82¾
T/T Batavia	75.788	78	78½	78⅝	78⅝ 77		77¾ 77⅞
T/T Straits	146.875	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾ 140¾		104¾ 142½
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	95.567 2/7.077	100¼ 2/5½	100¼ 2/5½	100¼ 2/5½	100 99¼ 2/5 12/5 16		99¼ 98½ 2/5¾ 2/6
4 m/s ,, D/P					2/5 5/8		2/5 7/8
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	—	2/5 5/8 2/5 13/16	2/5 5/8 2/5 13/16	2/5 5/8 2/5 13/16	2/5 7/8 2/5 17/16		2/6 1/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	2/7.389 1,578.077	1505	1505	1515	2/6 1/16 1520		2/6 5/16 1525
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.					1525		1540
4 m/s ,, Doc.	62.207 —	59 59½	59 59½	59 59½	59 59½ 59½ 60		59½ 60 60 60½

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	June 6	June 7	June 8	June 10	June 11	June 12
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	24	24	24	24 5/16		24¼
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.52⅛	G.$.51¾	G.$ 52⅛	G.$.52¼		G.$.52⅜
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 376.80	Tls. 376.20	Tls. 375	Tls. 373.20		Tls. 372
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90		110.90
ShanghaiMexicanDollars per $100	71.575	71.5875	71.5375	71.55		71.55
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	2%	2%	2%	2%		2½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

BANK HOLIDAY / HOLIDAY

Bank of England rate of discount	5½%	London Paris on	T/T 124.01
Bank of France rate of discount	3%	New York on London	T/T 4.84 1/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	5 3/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 13/16
,, 4 ,,	5 3/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/10 3/4
,, 6 ,,	5 3/16%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/9 7/8



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces, Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; April Customs Rate Tls. 1.45 equal Gold $1

HOYEISAN MARU, April 30.
From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn..	Sup.ft.	4,010,521
Merchantable, on net measure.....	Sup.ft.	70,813

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN, April 30.
To U. S. of America.

Antimony Regulus.....	Pls.	1,680
Bristles.....	,,	50
Horsehair	,,	113
Tungsten Ore	,,	840
Soapstoneware	,,	47
Soapstone Ornaments ...	,,	106
Skins, Goat, Untanned..	,,	1,649
Skins, Deer, Untanned..	Pcs.	1,000

JADDEN, May 4.
From U. S. of America.

Lead-foil and Tinfoil ..	Pls.	428
Flour, Wheat	,,	61
Paper, Coated.....	,,	640
Wax, Paraffin	,,	421
Oil, Kerosene, in Case..	Galls.	15,000
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	20,129
Hats, Panama	Doz.	6
Cigarettes	Mille	50,000
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs. 86 Hk. Tls.		5,240

ROYAL PRINCE, May 7.
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Duck.....	Yds.	9,770
Wool and Cotton Plain Beach Cloth	,,	148
Woollen Piece Goods, Unclassed.....	,,	636
Aluminium-foil	Pls.	5
Aluminium Sheets	,,	151
Brass Screws	,,	5
,, Nuts and Washers	,,	2
Lead-foil and Tinfoil Mixture	,,	879
Steel Bar Eeds	,,	464
Steel Pipe Fittings	,,	37
Steel Screws.....	,,	12
Steel, Galvanized:		
Bolts, Nuts, and Washers	,,	16
Pipe Fittings	,,	28
Tubes	,,	1,970
Wire	,,	840
,, Shorts	,,	270
Tinned Plates, Old.....	,,	674
Cotton Sulphate of.....	,,	9
Corn Sugar.....	,,	804
Gum Unclassed	,,	4
Indigo Plate Artificial: 20 per cent. strength	,,	172
Leather, Sole	,,	47
Leather, Patent	,,	1
Paper, Writing.....	,,	11
Starch	,,	3,024
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,537
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	10
Tonka Beans.....	,,	4
Artificial Leather.....	Pcs.	27
Bells	,,	432
Typewriters	,,	21
Baking Powder	Doz.	168
Fruits, Preserved, in Bottles.....	,,	85
Shoes	Pairs	2,285
Cigarettes.....	Mille	2,500
Tiles	,,	10
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	10,337
Oil, Fusel	,,	433
Paints Unclassed	,,	128
Turpentine, Vegetable ..	,,	417
Machinery, Parts of Hk. Tls.		10,902
Motor-cars, ,, ,,		20,730
Motor-cycles, ,, ,,		174
Treasure:		
Silver Bars		1,835,779

HOYEISAN, May 11.
To U S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature, White, Shanghai	Bls.	90 Pls. 89,75
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled, White, Soochow	Bls.	30 ,, 30,95
Silk, Raw, Failature, Wild, Dairen, etc.	Bls.	170 ,,174,46
Cotton Rags	,,	1,581
Nutgalls	,,	1,050
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	2,830

PRESIDENT HAYES, May 13.
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Shirtings:		
White	Pcs.	15
Printed	,,	74
Cotton Muslins, White	,,	143
Machines, Adding	,,	26
Machines, Knitting	,,	2
Machines, Sewing	,,	4
Motor-cars.....	,,	19
Typewriters	,,	29
Cotton Sheetings:		
White, Unclassed....	Yds.	1,311
Artificial Silk and Cotton Cloth	,,	353
Cotton Thread Embroidery	Pls.	25
Brass Screws	,,	11
Brass Rivets.....	,,	2
Aluminium Plates	,,	58
Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire	,,	336
Wire Netting.....	,,	13
Wire Sheets.....	,,	1,020
Steel Screws	,,	515
Tinned Plates, Plain....	,,	420
Tinned Plates, Scraps...	,,	340
Zinc Sheets.....	,,	5
Canned Fruits.....	,,	52

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Swan, Culbertson & Fritz. Tel. 11200 (4 lines) June 12.
Market-Firm Business Done 2,143,400 Shares.

STOCK	Wed. May 1	Monday June 10	Tuesday June 11
Alleghany Corporation	33⅜	34	33¾
Allied Chemical & Dye (Common)	285	279	278¼
American Can	144⅜	135⅛	140
American Commonwealth Power "A"	24	Unq	22¾
American Smelting	110	98⅝	98⅞
American Tel. & Tel. (Com)	229	207⅝	207⅛
American Tobacco "B"	163¾	169	170
Anaconda Copper	143½	104¼	105¼
Andes Copper	54⅞	50⅞	51¼
Armour & Co. "A"	12⅜	11⅜	11
Atlantic Refining	58¾	67⅞	69
Baltimore & Ohio	121	117⅜	117¼
Bank of Montreal	348	333	333
Bethlehem Steel (Com)	112⅞	99⅜	100
Calumet & Hecla	46⅜	43	42⅜
Canadian Pacific Railway	241½	222	222¾
Chicago Northwestern	84¾	84	82½
Chrysler	94⅝	71⅜	73⅜
Columbia Gramaphone	81⅜	70½	70¼
Consolidated Gas of New York	—	113	113½
Corn Products	88	91⅝	93
Coty Inc.	63	58⅞	58⅜
Davison Chemical	58⅜	46¾	46
Dry Docks	19⅛	16¼	16⅝
Du Pont de Nemours	180	162	164½
Electric Bond & Share	—	103½	100¾
Fox Film "A"	92	83½	83⅜
General Electric	244½	278¼	279
General Motors	83½	70⅛	71⅛
General Railway Signal	107	110½	111¾
Gold Dust	65	59⅛	Mut
Goodrich	82⅝	75¼	75⅛
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	—	115⅛	116½
Granby Consolidated	85½	73	73¾
Great Western Sugar	37½	36	36
Haygart Corporation	61⅞	61	60
International Cement (Com)	90½	88	88
International Harvester	112	101⅝	103¼
International Match, Pfd.	81⅛	80½	80⅛
International Nickel (Com)	50¼	47⅝	48⅛
International Printers Ink	Unq	51	Unq
International Products (Com.)	10¾	10½	10⅝
Johns Manville	182¾	167	165
Kelvinator	165⅛	143⅜	141½
Kennecott Copper	83⅛	82½	84¼
Lehigh Valley	80	Unq	80
Liggett & Myers, "B"	80¼	84⅞	84⅞
Mack Trucks	106⅛	94⅞	95½
Madison Square Garden	19½	18	Unq
Marland Oil	40	35¾	35
Mathieson Alkali	54½	47	49⅛
Missouri Pacific (Com)	84¼	89½	88
Montgomery Ward	128¼	109⅜	109½
National Dairy Products	135	66⅜	67⅝
National Distillers Pfd.	83¾	84⅞	Mut
Nevada Consolidated Copper	51¼	45¾	45½
New York Central	185¼	193½	194¾
North American Aviation	16⅞	17⅞	17¾
Northern Pacific Railway	101¼	103⅜	102¾
Packard Motor Car (Com)	134⅝	128½	131¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	81	77½	77¾
Pennroad Corporation	—	16¾	16
Phillips Petroleum	41⅝	39	39⅝
Radio Corporation of America (Com)	107⅜	82½	81⅞
Reading Railway	106⅞	Unq	107¾
Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	55	54	53½
Rock Island Railway	123½	122	122¼
Shell Union	29⅝	28¾	28⅜
Southern Pacific Railway	126¾	129½	129½
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	89½	97⅛	98
Standard Oil of New Jersey	58⅝	58⅝	59½
Standard Oil of New York	42⅝	40¼	40
Texas Corporation	65½	63	60½
Texas Gulf Sulphur	82½	72⅛	72
Timken Roller Bearing	86⅞	88⅜	89⅞
Union Carbide & Carbon	254½	86¼	85⅝
Union Pacific Railroad	218½	225	226⅞
U. S. Industrial Alcohol	—	171⅞	176¾
U. S. Leather "A"	42⅛	Unq	39
United States Realty & Improvement	95⅝	84⅞	84½
United States Steel	183⅜	166⅛	167¼
Vacuum Oil	125¾	116⅝	Unq
Vanadium	95½	76	73
Warner-Quinlan (Com)	35	31¾	31⅝
Westinghouse E. & M. (Com)	157⅜	153⅜	155⅛
Willys Overland	27	21¼	21¼
Wright Aeronautical	Unquoted	115	118
CALL MONEY	10%	8%	8%

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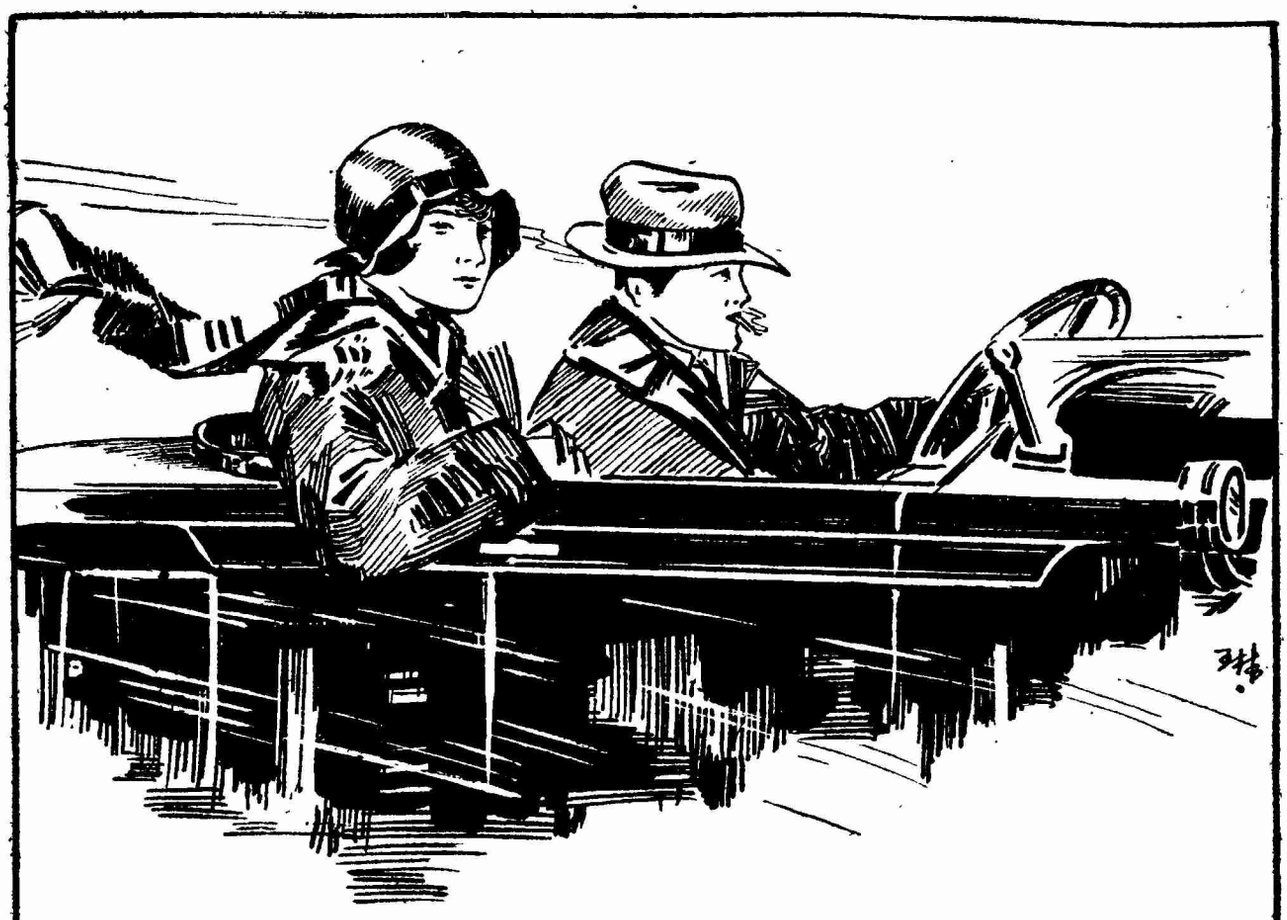

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We recommend

GOLDEN DRAGON
CIGARETTES
MILD and FRAGRANT

NANYANG BROS. TOBACCO CO., LTD.

NO:B151.

Chinese Government Railways

Peiping-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Time Table

In effect Feb. 20, 1929

From Peiping to Hankow

Station / Train	Peiping	Shihkiachuan	Chengchow	Hsiaokan hsien	Hankow
* No. 1	d.18.00	a. 2.16 d. 2.56	a.17.15 d.17.35	d.11.49	a.14.20
* No. 11	d. 9.55	a.19.27 d.20.07	a.13.26 d.13.46	a.12.18 d.12.23	a.16.05
* No. 3			d.13.15	a. 7.18 d. 7.21	a. 9.50
No. 9	d. 9.40	a.18.21 d.19.01	a 10.50		
No. 23	d. 5.40	a 21.44			
No. 25		d. 3.45	a. 5.05		
No. 27			d.10.06	a.20.07 d.20.37	a. 2.33
No. 75				d.13.00	a.17.05

From Hankow to Peiping

Station / Train	Hankow	Hsiaokanhsien	Chengchow	Shihkiachuan	Peiping
* No. 2	d.18.00	d.20.39	a.14.28 d.14.48	a. 5.05 d. 5.45	a.13.50
* No. 12	d.10.50	a.14.51 d.14.56	a.13.13 d.13.33	a. 7.32 d. 8.12	a.17.30
* No. 4	d.13.30	a.16.01 d.16.03	a.10.05		
No. 10			d.17.41	a. 9.33 d.10.13	a.18.35
No. 28	d. 1.00	a. 7.00 d. 7.20	a.17.34		
No. 26			d.22.34	a. 2.15	
No. 24				d. 7.40	a.20.06
No. 74	d. 7.45	a.11.39			

REMARKS: *With First, Second and Third Class Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Hankow Line, Managing Director, Peiping-Hankow.

Lung-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Lingpao: 825 Kilometers

In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers

"The Great Overland Route in China"

This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Loyang and Kaifeng.

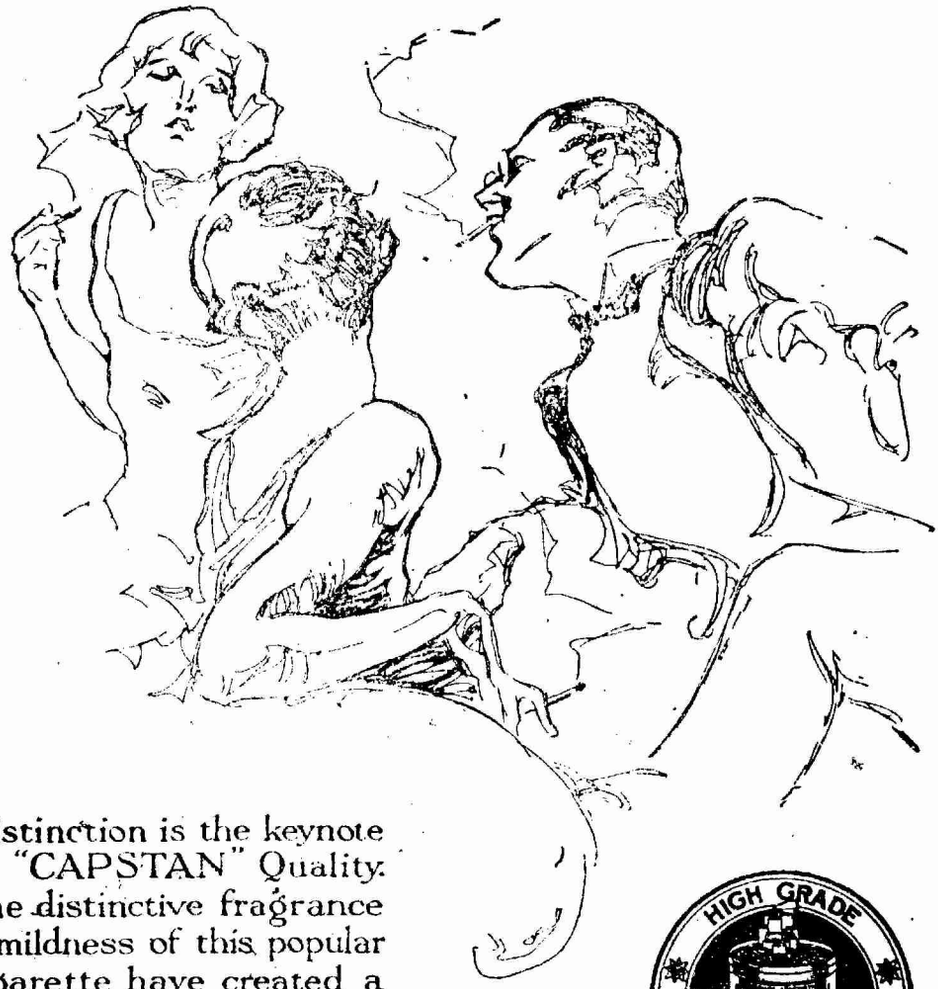
There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

Distinction



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Smoke

CAPSTAN

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